The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,511 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. TASMANIA	4438	800	B. B. Hazelwood	23rd Oct.
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4151	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2753	500	F. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4719	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2765	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	3263	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (28 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 31 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 560. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 460, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	6,000	550	1st Nov. 1885
CHINA	5,000	550	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,400	550	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	C. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettoli	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

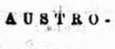
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon Bunder, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVE	2,450	G. Nelson	30th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	23rd Oct.
" FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.
*" MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th "
*" MUNROE	2,300	H. H. Bettsley	23rd "
" CAMERON	2,450	F. Kreaut	3rd Dec.
" BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. M. Ypres	13th "
" GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	23rd "
" MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

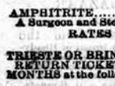
Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

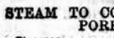


S. S. "MALACCA," Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on or about SATURDAY, the 24th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohola, No. 57.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MELTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	7th Nov. 1885.
S.S. HYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th Oct. 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY 23rd October, at 5, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

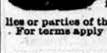
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 26th October, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1885. Agents.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW, or through London, (overland from Marseilles.)



THE attention of passengers is invited to the VICTORIA, one of the finest of the ANCHOR LINE, sailing from Bombay on the 31st October.

Specially favourable terms to families or parties of three or four.

For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

STEAMER DIRECT TO MAURITIUS.

THE BOMBAY and PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, will sail for Mauritius on or about MONDAY, the 26th instant. For First and Second Class Passengers apply to the undersigned.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN HAJEE.
ZENAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Agent.
Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Limited.
Bombay, 20th October, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s. s. DUKE of DEVONSHIRE are hereby notified of her arrival from London, and that she is discharging in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Docks premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the steamer leaving the port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents for Commander.
Bombay, 20th October, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners.....per pack.	1 12
Do. ,, ...per doz.	17 0
Do. ,, and gilt edges per pack.	2 0
Do. ,, ,, ...per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges. per pack.	1 8
	per doz. 17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality..... per pack.	2 0
	per doz. 22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes .....each	0 10
Eighteen Penny do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,,	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c..... ,,	27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c..... ,,	68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... ,,	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... ,,	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... ,,	20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c..... ,,	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c..... ,,	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c ..... ,,	48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS Co., Limited.

THE SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED for Bombay on the 24th inst. and for the Mofussil on the 31st inst. Prospectuses and forms of application can be had from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Agents of the Co.

By order of the Directors,
G. W. READ & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo-street, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1885.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES, THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
45 8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
34 0	Hock, Sparkling Budesheimer, very choice	35 8
45 8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
34 0	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	35 8

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

1 doz. qts. 2 doz. pts.	STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts. 2 doz. pts.
31 0 33 0	Budesheimer, mellow	32 8 33 8
25 4 27 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 8 28 8
20 4 22 0	Laubenheimer	21 0 23 0
31 8 ...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0 ...

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
40 12	Amontillado, A 1, the best, very choice	gold capsule 42 8
38 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black ,, 40 8
30 4	Old Solera, medium dry	black ,, 31 8
29 12	Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	black ,, 31 0
28 12	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,, 30 0
26 12	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,, 28 0
25 0	Oloroso, golden, rich flavour	green ,, 26 0
24 0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,, 25 0
22 0	Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow ,, 23 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,, 22 0
17 12	A good Dinner Wine	white ,, 18 8
	MARSALA.	
18 4	Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule 19 0
	MADEIRA.	
40 0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule 42 0
34 0	Madeira, excellent wine	red ,, 35 8
25 0	Madeira, fine young wine	blue ,, 26 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
22 0	Carlowitz, superior selected,	blue capsule 23 0
20 4	Carlowitz, very choice	red ,, 21 0

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

	WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
24 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
26 0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 0
28 8	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	30 8
34 4	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	35 8
19 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	20 0
	WHISKY.—IRISH.	
24 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
19 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	20 0
	COGNAC.	
25 0	Our Monogram Label, Cognac, very good	26 0
28 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital pegg Brandy"	29 0
30 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	31 8
33 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
39 0	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 8
47 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
15 0	Lafavre Cognac	bison brand 15 8
20 0	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold capsule 20 8
	SPIRITS.	
23 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	white capsule 24 0
21 0	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 8
23 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	24 0
23 4	Dry Gin	24 8
18 8	Geneva, in flasks, the best	19 0
18 8	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	19 0

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest descriptions Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

JEWELLERY,

VALUE OF GOLD GUARANTEED.

"GOOD LUCK."

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS. Silver Bangles, very artistic.
GEM, FANCY AND SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF PINS AND RINGS,
GOLD AND SILVER STUDS AND LINKS,
BANGLES AND BRACELETS.
GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.
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GOLD AND SILVER NECKLETS.
GOLD & SILVER EAR-RINGS & BROOCHES
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
"GOOD LUCK." WATCH KEYS,
Silver Brooches and Pins very fashionable. &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS. } POONA

DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN." "CORRECT TASTE AND FINISH."

	Rs.
THIN BLACK WEST OF ENGLAND Broad Cloth	from 75
DITTO ditto ditto lined Rich Silk	85
A SPECIALITY.—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	100
THE NEW TEMPLE, LYTTON, and RICHELEAU Invisible Twilled Cloths, Thin and Elastic, with little Gloss, lined Rich Satin throughout, "The latest introductions"	100 to 150
Dewproof Overcoats—"Extra Light," to cover Suit,	from 36

SPECIAL CASH or V. P. P. DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case
" " in solid Ebonized

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomitting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had an attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. BRYAN,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi. MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa. EDULJI & Co., Lucknow. J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad. DINSHAW & Co., Meerut. JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay. BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE HENRY FAWCETT'S MEMORIAL FUND,
THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1885,
THE PARSI VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Beg to announce to the Public of Bombay that the whole proceeds of to-night's performance will be given in the above Fund, the proprietors bearing all the expenses: they hope that the general public will not fail to accord their valued support for this worthy purpose.

When will be produced
The highly interesting Opera with effective Scenery,
ENTITLED
MAHMOODSHAH, KING OF GHIZNEE,
To be followed by
AN AMUSING FARCE.

Box to hold four, Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2. Other classes as usual.

Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre.

STEAM TO ANTWERP OR LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.

THE s.s. DUKE of DEVONSHIRE will sail for Antwerp about 27th October, and passages can be booked by her either for Antwerp or London.

The Steamer carries a Surgeon.

For particulars regarding passage money, &c., apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents for Commander.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN FORBES, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1885.

WANTED to RENT, for about six months from 1st Dec. next, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, Breach Candy or Marine Lines, rents not to exceed Rs. 200. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, have been APPOINTED AGENT to the firm of Messrs. CORY BROTHERS and Co., Coal Merchants and Colliery Proprietors, London.

W. CROWDER.

1, Ash Lane, 21st October, 1885.

FRESH STOCK.

GENUINE FRENCH
CHOCOLATE CREAMS
In ½ and 1 lb. boxes, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (thirty) per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the year ending 30th June, 1885, has been declared and made payable on and after the 20th October, 1885, at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Broach or Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 19th October, 1885.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1885-86.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given as required by sections 28 and 75 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the valuation for 1885-86 of all houses, buildings, and lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the G. or Mahim Ward has been completed, and that the Assessment Book of that Ward may be inspected at the Municipal Office.

Also that the Municipal Commissioner will, on the 9th November 1885, proceed to hear any such valuation.

All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st October 1885.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1885, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

To appoint an Auditor in place of Mr. Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphanee, who retires in terms of the Articles of Association Nos. 88 and 89, but who is eligible for re-election.

To fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Monday the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOL HOOSEIN HAJEE ZEUAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that TEJBAI, widow of KESSOWJEE NATHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, and her son, NURSEY KASSOWJEE, have contracted to SELL to Mr. HURDAS PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, Sale, Gift, Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, 26 Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fasundaree land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the West side of Shamjee Hassajee street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16, measuring 137 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Shamjee Hassajee street, on the West by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jeeva, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the property of Rowjee Jeeva, which said property is now in the occupation of the said Tejbai and her son Nursey Kessowji.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1885.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN, Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Stores-keeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tender will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd December next, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will, in the event of any portion of the tender being accepted, be forfeited to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated value of the amount of such accepted articles, as security for fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more from any tender without reference to others in order, and he does not bind himself to accept any portion of any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Store, Parel, 20th October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. [redacted] MUSJEE MODY and MANECKJEE MODY have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property, and every person and person having any claim in and to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, in writing, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3692 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 618, new No. 5,769, old survey No. 1,124, and new survey No. 2,806, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 110, situate in Mody-street within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, and fronting the Mody-street aforesaid, on the west side thereof and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Manecksee Sorabjee Vachhandy and others, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the west by the Mody-street, aforesaid.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 776 and new No. 5,813, old survey No. 1,125 and new survey No. 2-2306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 111, situate in Mody-street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, and fronting the Mody-street aforesaid on the west side thereof, and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachandy, and on or towards the west by the Mody-street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rapojee Hormusjee Modi and Manecksee Hormusjee Mody.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1885.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE, Purchaser's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY & VARIETY CO.
FRIDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.
Under the Patronage of the
PRESIDENT & MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
of the
INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.
On which occasion One Half of the Gross Receipts will be handed over to the Committee.
Several Amateurs have kindly given their services.
OPERETTA.
GRAND MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
SCREAMING FARCE.
Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limitted.

A LARGE NUMBER of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES arrived yesterday by the s. s. MOBELL, at Bhendy Bazar Stable, suitable for Chargers, Hunters and Hacks; there are also some nice Ponies in the lot.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHEL.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together:—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Sumnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Moortinapore, Agra, Etawah, Kekri.

Tenders will be received up to 2th day of November 1885. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL, Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1885.

TEXT BOOKS OF SCIENCE, MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL, ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN PUBLIC AND SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

ON THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES; by Sir J. Anderson	2 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY; the Chemistry of Carbon and its Compounds; by H. E. Armstrong, 8 Woodcuts	2 4
SYSTEMATIC MINERALOGY; by H. Bauerman, 372 Diagrams	3 12
METALS, THEIR PROPERTIES AND TREATMENT; by C. L. Bloxam and A. K. Huntingdon, 130 Woodcuts	3 4
PHYSICAL OPTICS; by R. T. Glazebrook, 183 Woodcuts of Apparatus, etc.	3 12
PRACTICAL PHYSICS; by R. T. Glazebrook and W. N. Shaw, 62 Woodcuts	3 12
THE ART OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY, including all known Processes of Electro-Deposition; by G. Gore, 56 Woodcuts	3 12
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM; by F. Jenkin	2 4
THEORY OF HEAT; by J. Clerk Maxwell, 41 Woodcuts	2 4
TECHNICAL ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION; by C. W. Merrifield	2 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY; by W. A. Miller, 71 Woodcuts	2 4
TELEGRAPHY; by W. H. Preece and J. Sivewright, 106 Woodcuts	3 4
THE STUDY OF ROCKS, an Elementary Text-book of Petrology; by F. Rutley, 6 Plates and 88 Woodcuts	3 0
WORKSHOP APPLIANCES, including Descriptions of some of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments—Hand-cutting Tools, Lathes, &c.; by C. P. B. Shelley, 229 Woodcuts	3 0
STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY; by Dr. O. W. Thom, 600 Woodcuts	3 12
QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS; by T. E. Thorpe, 88 Woodcuts	3 0
MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY PRACTICE; by T. E. Thorpe	2 0
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY; the Principles of Theoretical and Systematical Chemistry; by W. A. Tildon, 5 Woodcuts	3 0
ELEMENTS OF MACHINE DESIGN, an introduction to the Principles which determine the Arrangement and Proportion of the Parts of Machines, and a Collection of Rules for Machine Design; by W. C. Unwin. 525 Woodcuts	3 12
PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY; by Rev. H. W. Watson	2 4

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH STOCK.

BEST KENT
HOPS.
Per 1 lb. tin Rs. 2.

Directions, for use in making yeast for bread, on each tin.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR

A PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES, a bay and a brown Waler, each 15-2, and 10 years old, Perfectly sound. Rs. 800.

Another pair consisting of a chestnut Waler Mare 15-1 and a bay Gelding 15-3½, each nine years old, Rs. 800.

A Grey Country-bred 11-3½ and 8 years old, a good riding-horse, Rs. 400.

A chestnut Burma Pony, 13-1, 10 years old, perfectly sound, Rs. 150.

Address V. K. KIRTIKAR, Kolhapur.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamariad Lane, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of October 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st August, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled. "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HORMUSJEN FRAMJEE WARDEN, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of July, 1885, and Probate of whose will was granted on the 14th day of September, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAGHOOBAI, widow of BOMANJEE COWASJEE TUBACK, SORABJEE DOSABHOY FRAMROZE, and PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE, the executors named in the will of the said Testator, are required to send into the said Executors addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said testator on or before the thirtieth of November, 1885. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1885.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Solicitor, for the Executors, No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 3-16 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6½ ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6⅝ ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6⅝ ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, Bombay, 38, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 21st October, 1885.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street, Liverpool, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES on hire, at Rs. 10 a month, with option of purchase. Instructions free. Price lists gratis. Every duplicate part, needles, oil, &c., sold separate. 5, Churchgate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES (COFFEE URNS). Rs. 6 and 5 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ENJOYMENT for the Old, Young and the Little Ones. Try Ices at Vienna Ice Cream Saloon.—Church-gate-street, Fort.

ON VIEW, Mr. C. T. Meili's invaluable Wimbridge-made furniture, Billiard table, piano, horses and carriages, &c. &c., at Westropp House, Malabar Hill.

NOVELTIES in ready made Metallic Lustre Cushions, Portfolio, Canvases, Cartaline, Crystolium goods.—Pestonji Sorabji and Co., No. 33, Medows-street.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-road, Vases, Folding Chairs, Toys, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, Fancy Inkstands, Oilmanstores, &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

MRS. PRYER has just received a large Stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, Infants' rich Hats, Papotes, Cloaks, Feathers, Algrettes, Flowers, Mittens, Gloves, &c., Meadow Street.

ON VIEW, Mr. D. S. Kemp's valuable household furniture, canoe barouche, mail phaeton, pair of horses, &c., to be sold at Cumballa Hill, on Saturday, 24th Oct.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. John O'Connell's valuable household furniture, Soundy's semi-grand Pianoforte, single-seated brougham, victoria, pair of bay arab horses, plants, &c., at Mount Napean-road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p.m.

LOST or STOLEN.—2 share certificates of the Kurrachee Lighterage Company, and Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company, No. 270. The Finder will be rewarded. Apply Chotalall Harivalabh, Bazaar-gate, care of Kurramchand Premchand. Bombay, 21st October 1885.

WANTED, good SPINNING MASTER. Address SPINNER, *Bombay Gazette*.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SCHWEPPES Aerated Waters, Ginger Ale, Sodawater, Lithia Tonic, as used by the Royal Family. Prices moderate.—STEWARD and Co.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed ex s. s. Ravenna.—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

GEORGE, DEAR, where can I get nice WHITE FLANNEL for BABY? At THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, 12 as. per yard.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, French Tiles of the well-known mark of Martin Freres, just arrived. Apply at Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED a couple of good well-bred BULL TERRIER PUPS under 3 months of age. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay, 38 Apollo-street.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

GREENLEE'S "LORNE" and "CONNAUGHT" WHISKIES for sale. Balance of consignment, Rs. 19 per case.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bonilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WANTED a BOOK-KEEPER for Up-country. None but duly exceptional those who possess the necessary qualifications. Apply R.B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a CLERK who is thoroughly conversant in the preparation of Produce Invoices and quick at figures. Apply MERCHANT, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.—A remedy singularly efficacious in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sorethroat &c. Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—ROGERS & Co.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs and Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO LET at Chinchpoogley "Cliftonville," a fine airy bungalow with garden, out-houses, and good stabling, newly done up throughout, water laid on, rent moderate.

PARTNER WANTED by an Architect and Civil Engineer (English) just commencing business, a native gentleman with small capital preferred. W. W., *Gazette* Office.

COME AND SEE the New and latest Novelties in Steam Toys, Dolls, Money Purses, Plush Bags, Pocket Companions, &c., &c. Prices wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and nickel from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

DREWET'S Patent Steam-heated Rotary Oil Mill is guaranteed to extract six per cent. more oil from a given weight of seed than any oil mill extant. Address T. DREWET, 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LAUKA & Co.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held on the 23rd instant, at 9 p.m. Local Time, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanic's Institute, Parel. Tickets to be had at the door at Rs. (2) two, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies. East Yorkshire Band in attendance.

FOR SALE.—a high DOG-CART by Stewart and Co., Calcutta, with lamps &c. complete, suitable for a 15-hand horse; colour dark green and white, steel mountings. Price Rs. 350. Original cost Rs. 1,000. Only been twelve months in use. On view at No. 40, Marine Lines.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, also Ladies' Companions, in leather, with Scissors, Thimble, &c. LADIES' FANS in all colours. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 24th instant, for the construction of proposed NEW GOODS SHED at Dabhoi and PORTERS' and PAINTSMEN'S QUARTERS at Bhadrapur, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent

Bombay, dated 10th October, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Household Teak and Blackwood, Plain and Carved Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery ware, Rich Oleographs in gilt frames, table ornaments, &c., at Bell Lane, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, &c., belonging to a European gentleman.

The same consisting of glass, crockery and plated ware, teak wood, carved and plain round, pier, dressing and dining tables, blackwood opened carved conversation couches, easy, arm, drawing and dining room chairs, chiffoneers, teapoys, camp cots, and bedsteads, sofas, wardrobes, rich oleographs in gilt frames, bentwood chairs, K.O. hanging lamps, commodes, bath tubs, cooking utensils, &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twists, &c.—

10 cases white jaconets and mulls.
1 ,, black woollen cloth, superfine.
5 ,, playing cards.
4 ,, magenta colour.
1 ,, German silver cups.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Thames.
1 case Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.
1 ,, concentrated essence of white rose and damask rose.
2 cases assorted toilet soap.
100 bottles sulphate quinine by Phillitier.
8 casks brass wire.
1 case fancy flower silk gauze.
5 ,, Turkey red sarries.
5 ,, Schnappes.
7 ,, white dhooties.

On account of the underwriters.
C D D 6—6833—1 case damaged white jaconets.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1885.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties situate at Memon Wada or Gowly-street and on the Belasis Junction-road and the Falkland-road.

By order of Messrs. Nensibhoy Khersi and Rahmutia Khersi, the mortgagors, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd May, 1884, and deed of further charge, dated 13th December, 1884, and with the consent of the concerned BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, of Bombay, auctioneers, will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on the dates as below specified, namely.

On MONDAY, the 26th day of October instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, consisting of four compartments situated in first Memon Wada of Gowley Molla in Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 440 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 718, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 407, 409, 411, 413, and 415, and bounded on the east by sweepers passage, on the west by the first Memon Wada-street, on the north by property of Esmail Hakeem, and on the south by the property of the late Jaffer Sulleman, and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of Peer Mohamed Essa and other tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All those two pieces of fazendari land adjoining each other with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the Belasis Junction Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 42, by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 42, and bounded on the east by the property at Bhicajee Eduljee, on the west and north by public passages, and on the south by the Belasis Junction Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Ebrahim Ifraas and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of building standing thereon, situate on the Belasis junction road and behind the properties secondly above described outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and bounded on the east by the property of Gadar Sadar, on the west by public passage and adjoining thereby the stable belonging to Esse Khalifa, on the north by a passage or lane and the house of Muzmoodin Jeewajee, and on the south by a public passage or lane and adjoining thereto by the property secondly above described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Essak Soliman and other tenants.

On THURSDAY the 29th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Falkland-road cross lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or there-bouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 124, and bounded on the east by the said Falkland-road cross lane, on the west by property belonging to on the north by the property of Rale Ballarun, and on the south by the house of Withoba Gungajee Dookraj, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Chandjee Naik and other tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay Rs. 25 per cent deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd of November, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, by order of Memon Haji Varaya Taiub, and on account and risk of Dr. Shaik Mahomed Sultan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of the Khoja Street in the sub-district of Mandvie in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the old No. 2887, and new No. 3865, old Survey No. 2313, and new Survey No. 4322, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under old No. 38 and new No.— and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hussenbin Elias Saheb Jan, and on the south by the house of Mahomedaly Khan, formerly and now in the occupation of Doctor Shaik Mahomed Sultan.

The purchasers shall have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFERS are invited of a suitable PLOT of Land in Bombay for the Company's Mill.

Apply stating situation, area, and terms to

G. W. READ and Co., Agents.

Bombay, Apollo-street, 15th Oct., 1885.

OVERSEER WANTED.—Must have had experience in construction of Masonry and Earthworks. Employment for about six months. Salary according to qualifications.

Also SUB-OVERSEER, on the temporary establishment.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for Irrigation, Sholapur and Bijapur, Camp Sholapur.

V. S. REBSCH, C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, S. & B.

Sholapur, Oct. 16, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

IS hereby given that Tenders for the supply of 28 cwts. of IRON WROUGHT BOLT or ROUND and IRON WROUGHT HOOP of sizes to Mhow Arsenal will be received by the undersigned at 12, noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at the Arsenal Office, Mhow.

2. Forms of Tenders and any other particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Major, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance.

Arsenal Office, Mhow, 15th October, 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder in the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the Directors report circulated, and to pass the special Resolutions thereto annexed if necessary.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO., Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS & GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1885, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 22nd October, both days inclusive.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,200,0 0
RESERVE FUND 2000 0 0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Colaba (s), from Moulmein ; Empress of India (s), Jeddah ; Mobile (s), Busreh ; and Malwa (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Saiado (s), for Mauritius ; Commilla (s), Busreh ; and Dunedin, Kurrachee.

A VAGRANT.—William Foster was declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, and ordered to be sent to the workhouse.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 17th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 65,206.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thibet and Clan Forbes entered the dock on Tuesday ; the s. s. Malwa entered, and the s. s. Hartlepool left, yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback, residing at Ollivant-road, has reported to the police that his house was robbed on Sunday night of wearing apparel, gold and silver buttons, a watch, two purses, and cash, to the value of Rs. 115-12.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gogharee Mohla, on the body of Yemnabai, a Mahomedan woman aged 80 years. Deceased, while looking out of a window on the first storey of her house, fell out and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Frere-road, on the body of Pandoo Tookaram, aged 12 years. Deceased was a cart-driver's attendant. On Tuesday while endeavouring to get down from his cart, laden with bags of wheat, he fell down, and the wheel of the cart passing over him, he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Gunput Narayen, a bad character, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday with stealing an ornament from a child. It appears that the child was standing in a crowd at a fair, admiring toys in a booth. The accused knocked it down, and snatched a massive gold ornament from its ankle. While endeavouring to get away he was arrested by the father, who was standing by. His worship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE P. AND O. S. S. MALWA.—The Malwa, which arrived with the overland mails on Tuesday evening, brought a full complement of passengers, among whom were several distinguished personage, including no fewer than three members of the Allahabad High Court, namely Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice ; the Hon. Douglas Straight, and the Hon. Mr. Tyrrell. All the passengers agree in speaking highly of the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience, and in token of their appreciation of the excellent service rendered by Mr. Gardner in the dual capacity of chief steward and purser, a handsome purse was presented to him just before the arrival of the steamer.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Anderson writes in reference to a recent assault case in the Bombay Police Court :—With reference to a letter of Messrs. Tobin and Boughton, published in your paper of the 17th inst., I beg that you will have the goodness to insert this in your next issue, in justice to myself. The defendants gave an undertaking through their advocates not to annoy me in future. No such undertaking as is alleged by the defendants was given on my behalf, as appears on reference to Mr. Chalk's minutes on his brief in these words :—" All summonses to be withdrawn. Defendants undertake not to molest complainant." To confirm this I beg to refer to Mr. Cooper's minute, from which the following is a true extract :—" Mr. Chalk states that the accused, through their advocates, and the accused No. 3, who appears in person, undertake not to annoy his client again, and applies that he may withdraw the summons as against them." There is not a word as regards an imaginary undertaking on my behalf.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI'S CONCERT.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI gave the second of her popular afternoon concerts at the Town Hall yesterday. The attendance was fairly good. There were six items on the programme, four of which fell to the share of Signorina Marchetti. The artiste was in good form, and was listened to throughout attentively. Her beautiful voice was put to full advantage in the careful selections she had made. The entertainment was fully appreciated. Maestro Menesini contributed a good deal by his masterly performances on the piano, to its success. The next afternoon concert will be the last appearance of the prima donna in Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUTCH HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1885-86.

The second Cutch Horse and Cattle Show will be held on the 20th January, 1886, and the following days at Rudra Mata near Bhuj.

Patron.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch.
Committee.—President, the Political Agent.
Members.—Colonel Cunningham, Major Carter, Major Humfrey, Lieutenant Ashby, the Dewan Saheb, the Revenue Commissioner, Rana Jalumsingji and Jadeja Jiaji.
Judges.—The Superintendent Horse-Breeding Operations and three other Gentlemen to be appointed hereafter.

CUTCH HORSE SHOW, 1886.

CONDITIONS.	PRIZES.						
	1st. Koreos.	2nd. Koreos.	3rd. Koreos.	4th. Koreos.	5th. Koreos.	6th. Koreos.	Total. Koreos.
CLASS I.							
D, Branded mares bred in India 1st and over in Foreign to or with foal at foot by Government stallion	200	150	100	75	50	25	600
CLASS II.							
The same under 14 1	100	75	50	25	,,	,,	250
CLASS III.							
Branded mares or others in foal to donkey stallion or having mule at foot (see condition 4)	75	50	35	20	20	,,	200
CLASS IV.							
Colts and fillies under two years, suckings excluded ..	75	60	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS V.							
Two years old fillies bred in the country	100	75	50	25	,,	,,	250
CLASS VI.							
Three years old fillies bred in the country	115	85	50	30	20	,,	300
CLASS VII.							
Geldings under two years bred in the country	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS VIII.							
Geldings over two years and under three years	100	75	50	25	,,	,,	250
CLASS IX.							
Geldings over three years and under four years	115	85	50	30	20	,,	300
CLASS X.							
All horses and mares over 14 hands	100	75	25	,,	,,	,,	200
CLASS XI.							
Galloway between 13·2 and 14 hands	100	75	25	,,	,,	,,	200
CLASS XII.							
Ponies 13·2 hands and under	100	75	25	,,	5	,,	200
Mules bred in this country under two years	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS XIV.							
Mules bred in this country 2 years old and upwards ..	100	75	50	25	25	,,	275
CLASS XV.							
Donkeys	75	50	30	20	,,	,,	175
CLASS XVI.							
Camels	125	100	75	50	,,	,,	350
			Total			Koreos	4150

PRIZES.

	1st. Koreos.	2nd. Koreos.	3rd. Koreos.	4th. Koreos.	Total. Koreos.
CLASS I.					
Best bull, any breed, under 6 years	50	3	20	,,	100
Best bull, any breed, under 4 years	35	25	15	,,	75
Best bull, any breed, under 2 years	25	15	10	,,	50
CLASS II.					
Best pair of trotting bullocks for Shigram, any breed	150	75	50	,,	275
Best pair of bullocks for agricultural purposes	150	75	50	,,	275
Bullock calf	35	25	15	,,	75
CLASS III.					
Milch Cow	75	50	25	,,	150
Heifer	40	30	20	10	100
CLASS IV.					
Best Bull-buffalo	50	30	20	,,	100
CLASS V.					
Milch Buffaloe	75	50	25	,,	150
Heifer	25	15	10	,,	50
CLASS VI.					
Best He-goat	15	10	,,	,,	25
Best She-goat	25	15	10	,,	50
CLASS VII.					
Best Ram	15	10	,,	,,	25
Best Ewe	25	15	10	,,	50
	Total			Koreos.	1350

J. S. ASHBY,
Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—Animals attending the show will be supplied gratis with liberal rations of food during the time the fair and show last.

1. Copies of the rules and any information regarding the show can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, Bhuj.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair* to the original colour with the gloss and freshness of youth, thereby making it beautiful, as well as promote the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the RANGOON American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE SUCCARAM BABAJEE.—Mr. Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for a short interim order until the next court day. Insolvent had not been served with a copy of the affidavit filed by the opposing creditor ; and the learned counsel asked for a postponement until next court day to enable the insolvent to answer the affidavit filed against him. Insolvent was in jail, and Mr. Wagle asked for a fortnight's interim order.

Mr. Lang opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent, if he got an interim order, would most likely abscond. He had concealed his property and his books, and his schedule was false. He had made a vexatious and frivolous defence in two cases in the Small Causes Court, in which the opposing creditor sued to recover Rs. 3,398.

His lordship refused the application for an interim order, and allowed the matter to stand over until next court day.

RE CASSUM MOOLJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order for six weeks, saying a settlement was likely to be come to. The application was granted.

RE LILLADHUR KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for six months on the ground stated in a medical certificate given by Dr. Hojel, to the effect that insolvent was not in his proper senses. The application was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ISMAIL CASSUM.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* to revoke the order of adjudication in insolvency made in this matter on the 24th September last on the application of Ismail Munjee. Insolvent had been in jail at the instance of only one creditor on the schedule, with whom he had since settled. The application was granted.

RE MEGHJEE JAIRAM.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, opposed the application on the ground that the schedule was false and fictitious. Mr. Manker said the affidavit of the opposing creditors had not been served upon his client, and that the grounds now urged were such as should be inquired into at the hearing. The matter was adjourned for a fortnight, insolvent being granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.—The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Banajee Framjee Moonshi, liabilities Rs. 4,102. Succaram Govind, Rs. 722. Eliu Eliapa Gowli and others, Rs. 3,765. Suchanund Swami Kumay, Rs. 2,630. Bastian Furtado, Rs. 1,802. Ranjee Lalloobhoy, Rs. 1,000. Kesrinath Ramchunder Rani, Rs. 439. Frank Anthony, Rs. 4,187. Jooma Mahomed Khaki, Rs. 2,767. Maria, widow of the late John Merritt, Rs. 2,714.

CALCUTTA CHARITIES.

THE last annual report of the Calcutta Municipality gives a brief, though interesting, account of the various charitable institutions of the city. A large number of these are educational establishments, necessarily of a sectarian character, but taken collectively, and excluding three cases where the figures are not given, we find that 3,743 persons, including men, women, and children, are maintained daily by organised charitable relief. Of these 2,765 are Christians of different denominations, 924 Hindoos, and 34 Mahomedans. The number receiving poor students supported at mosques with a view to their becoming Moollahs, Mussulmans, as a rule, can obtain food at most of the Hindoo dhurumsalas, and it may therefore fairly be assumed that a third of the number given as relieved are really Mahomedans. Unfortunately, except in the case of the District Charitable Society and the educational institutions for Christian children, the cost of maintaining the other charities are not given. Setting it down at 4 annas per day per head, the daily expenditure must amount to something like Rs. 950. In this account saurms are not included, nor is any notice taken of the numbers who eke out a subsistence on public alms-giving. The principal charity is, of course, the District Charitable Society, which, though organised on the parochial system of the Church of England in Calcutta, is so comprehensive in its scope that it might not inappropriately be classed as a society common to all branches of the community ; still the great majority of those relieved by it are Christians. The Society, besides supporting the Alms House and the Leper Asylum, which respectively cost Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 7,000 each annually, is trustee for 26 funds, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 6,72,000, yielding a net interest of Rs. 29,900. These funds, together with subscription of Rs. 14,400 from the Supreme Government, Rs. 1,200 for the Leper Asylum and other subscriptions, donations, and collections aggregating about Rs. 50,000 a year, are divided among the various charities for the out-door relief of the poor of all races. The funds at the disposal of the native committee amount to about Rs. 19,000 per annum, with which about 450 Hindoos and 130 Mahomedans are systematically relieved, many of whom are paid monthly from the sums of trust funds. The parochial committees distribute about Rs. 16,000 a year among 450 persons, almost entirely Christians, by daily or monthly allowances, and the Central Committee, at the hands of French agents and monopolists. Even the teak forests, which yield the largest export, are being arbitrarily taken away from British concessionaires and handed over to French capitalists. This line of action is the direct and inevitable result of the "isolation" policy which has been carried to such a ridiculous excess. A belief has been engendered in independent Burmah and among the foreign agents that our policy was dormant and that nothing would induce us to interfere. The inevitable complications and dangers of such a policy have come. Even though granted only to a private company, such concessions as those to France, which hitherto has had absolutely no interests in independent Burmah, will, if permitted by us, become a fulcrum which will be used some day for embarrassing interference. The importance of independent Burmah to us is less for the trade of that country than because it forms for us a portion of the buffer to China. Upper Burmah is a "paw" in the side of China and Siam, as well as in that of British Burmah, and both China and Siam are anxious to see some settlement of the question, so that there should be no very serious difficulties in the way. The only solution that will prove satisfactory is Nationality, improved by annexation of Upper Burmah by England ; any half-measure will be worse than even the policy of "drift," bad as that is. But if it be inexpedient at present to occupy Upper Burmah, there is no reason why the British Burmah railway system should not be connected with interior Siam and the capital (Bangkok), and carried to the northern Siamese frontier at Lakon Taen, within 200 miles of the Chinese frontier. It would tap a large and rich country, develop the commerce of Siam and Burmah, and be the first stage on our only practicable railway route to Southern China. That proposed by myself and Mr. Holt Hallett, whose most able surveys, executed as my colleague on behalf of the leading Chambers of Commerce, show its complete feasibility. This line enjoys the enormous advantage of not passing through a mass of mountains, but for the greater part through a highly cultivated and (for Indo-China) populous country. It would pay, like the British Burmah Railways, as soon as completed, while it would be the first step in the connexion of India and China by railway, but bring us almost to the frontiers of China. Mr. Hallett has shown, in his report to the Chambers, that the large capital Bangkok (with some 500,000 inhabitants), together with 288 towns and villages bordering the main branch of the Menam south of Raheng, will insure a highly remunerative return for the construction of the portion of the line passing through Siam ; and the 178 villages lying between Raheng and Kiang Tsen, together with the traffic coming from China and the various Shan States of Indo-China (still open to us) 7½ Malaya one, Upper Burmah and the Burmese Shan States three, Indo-Siamese (s), all, 329 mill-ions of which 300 belong to China. China, the most important of these markets, and the most powerful Asian State, is convinced that it is not only possible but politic to enter into friendly relations with England, and that a fellowship based upon common and permanent interests is, no dream but a reality which may be counted upon to last. The Chinese perceive that such a union, cemented by that strongest of ties mutual material dependence, tends to the enrichment and security of both Empires. China is entering upon a new path of industrial, commercial, and defensive enterprise, and is inclined to look to England as her most natural friend and counsellor. Certain leading statesmen in China—notably that most able and powerful Viceroy, Li Hung Chang—have for some time past been pressing upon the Government the necessity for railways for telegraphs and railways, and there are now over 3,000 miles of telegraph working (from north to south and east to west, up the two great waterways the Yangtze and the Canton river) under Chinese direction, and manipulated by Chinese operators—a fact not generally known. From the intimate relations which I was privileged to hold with the Chinese authorities, I believe firmly that they intend at last to seriously introduce the railway into China. Having discussed the question of railway communication with the authorities in India, China, and Siam, I find there is one difficulty in the way of carrying out a scheme of land intercommunication between India and China, and that is the independent State of Upper Burmah and the Burmese Shan States, lying like a wedge between the two great and most populous empires of Asia. This is not the place to enter into any lengthy discussion of the condition of Upper Burmah, but the general consensus of opinion is that its anarchy and misrule, bringing disorder and crime into the neighbouring States (India, China, and Siam), are intolerable. The King of Burmah has done all he can to hamper and oust English commerce. He has forced us to remove our diplomatic agents, and has encouraged the agents of foreign Powers having no interest in the country. He is now endeavouring to place the control of the whole commerce of independent Burmah and the Shan States at the frontier in the hands of French agents and monopolists. Even the teak forests, which yield the largest export, are being arbitrarily taken away from British concessionaires and handed over to French capitalists. This line of action is the direct and inevitable result of the "isolation" policy which has been carried to such a ridiculous excess. A belief has been engendered in independent Burmah and among the foreign agents that our policy was dormant and that nothing would induce us to interfere. The inevitable complications and dangers of such a policy have come. Even though granted only to a private company, such concessions as those to France, which hitherto has had absolutely no interests in independent Burmah, will, if permitted by us, become a fulcrum which will be used some day for embarrassing interference. The importance of independent Burmah to us is less for the trade of that country than because it forms for us a portion of the buffer to China. Upper Burmah is a "paw" in the side of China and Siam, as well as in that of British Burmah, and both China and Siam are anxious to see some settlement of the question, so that there should be no very serious difficulties in the way. The only solution that will prove satisfactory is Nationality, improved by annexation of Upper Burmah by England ; any half-measure will be worse than even the policy of "drift," bad as that is. But if it be inexpedient at present to occupy Upper Burmah, there is no reason why the British Burmah railway system should not be connected with interior Siam and the capital (Bangkok), and carried to the northern Siamese frontier at Lakon Taen, within 200 miles of the Chinese frontier. It would tap a large and rich country, develop the commerce of Siam and Burmah, and be the first stage on our only practicable railway route to Southern China. That proposed by myself and Mr. Holt Hallett, whose most able surveys, executed as my colleague on behalf of the leading Chambers of Commerce, show its complete feasibility. This line enjoys the enormous advantage of not passing through a mass of mountains, but for the greater part through a highly cultivated and (for Indo-China) populous country. It would pay, like the British Burmah Railways, as soon as completed, while it would be the first step in the connexion of India and China by railway, but bring us almost to the frontiers of China. Mr. Hallett has shown, in his report to the Chambers, that the large capital Bangkok (with some 500,000 inhabitants), together with 288 towns and villages bordering the main branch of the Menam south of Raheng, will insure a highly remunerative return for the construction of the portion of the line passing through Siam ; and the 178 villages lying between Raheng and Kiang Tsen, together with the traffic coming from China and the various Shan States neighbouring the railway, must induce a bulk of traffic which would render the construction of the branch into British Burmah a highly remunerative. The cost of carriage away from the main waterways is excessive. Mr. Hallett has shown that caravan traffic in Indo-China, even for the short distance of 450 miles, costs at present from 50 to 100 times as much as by railway. It may be imagined, from what we know of their effect in other countries, notably India, what a development of commerce would occur with this enormous reduction of rate of the distributing cost. Within the last few years railways have been commenced in French Cochin-China, the Malay Peninsula, and British Burmah, neighbouring Siam upon three sides. Siam possesses a magnificent delta, and fine plains lying further north, which are renowned for their fertility and form the richest part of Indo-China. From my knowledge of the travelling propensities of the natives of British Burmah and Indo-China, I have no doubt that the passenger receipts alone on a line passing through so rich and populous a country would more than return a handsome interest for the necessary expenditure. Nothing is more surprising than the readiness with which the Indo-Chinese and Chinese take to Western modes of travel. The Rangoon and Prome line paid from the beginning, and showed last year an interest of 9 per cent. upon the gross capital outlay. The first section of the Rangoon and Toughoo line carried 11,000 passengers during the third week after its being opened. The manager of both railways as expressed the opinion that the Toughoo line, which the obstructionists declared led "through a grass jungle into a forest jungle," will pay better than the Prome line. The proposal submitted to the Governments of India and Siam has been that the Siamese should construct their railway from Bangkok to Raheng a distance of 230 miles, that on the railway reaching that point they should make a line to the British Burmah frontier, to be met by a branch line from our seaport of Moulmein. This would form the base of the railway extension to China. There can be no doubt that, if the railways be constructed as here proposed, our branch line would pay, and pay well, as soon as opened. On the completion of our branch line, the main line can be extended section by section to the frontier of China. I have had an opportunity of personally explaining to the King of Siam at Bangkok, along with Mr. Hallett, how the Siamese trunk line can be constructed under a guarantee of not more than 7 per cent., and that it could be carried out in sections of 50 to 100 miles at a time. At a cost of not more than £7,000 a mile (including rolling stock, railway stations, &c.), this would require an outside guarantee, taking the rate at 7 per cent., of £34,500 to £49,000 per annum, according as the section was 50 or 100 miles in length. As the country is most populous near the capital, the first section would certainly not require a guarantee longer than the period of construction, and the second section could at once be proceeded with. The revenue of the King of Siam is variously given at £1,000,000 to £1,200,000 sterling per annum. The small amount for the guarantee, therefore, can be met with greatest ease, and the great addition that would accrue to the King's revenue and the increased prosperity of his people through the introduction of railways would richly compensate him for any initial outlay. His Royal Highness Prince Devawongsee, the King's brother and present Foreign Minister, assured Mr. Hallett and myself that the King was extremely eager for the construction of railways, and Mr. Satow, then Consul-General and now Minister to Siam, stated that the Siamese would enter upon the construction of the lines within the territory if the Government of India would only promise to construct a branch line to meet the Siamese system at the frontier. The Government of India and the Home Government were accordingly informed to that effect. You will, therefore, see that it rests solely with the Government of India to decide whether these railways, which would ultimately connect British Burmah with the teeming population of China, and immediately with the considerable population of the Shan States and Siam, are carried out or not. Mr. Hallet and I have for years studied the question of the best means of railway approach to China from India, and by a careful process of eliminating all impracticable routes, by studying the physical features of the country in the records of travellers, and by actual and painstaking exploration survey, we have found the line now supplied by the Chambers of Commerce at home and abroad, have now chosen what is beyond all doubt the best and easiest path for the proposed railway connexion. The importance of the proposed line is now generally acknowledged. It is the only line that can be made at a reasonable cost to connect these countries. All schemes for the connexion of India and British Burmah with China, except by this particular route, are known by every one who has paid any attention to the study of these questions to be entirely visionary and impracticable. It has been shown how in the case of British Burmah, railways have been obstructed, and it is within your own knowledge what pressure is required to move the Government of India to undertake any profitable extension of the railway system of India. Railways have been put off from year to year under every species of pretext, "consideration" and "reconsideration" being the general excuse for procrastination. This same system can now only be removed by the mercantile community showing that they are in earnest and determined to have the connexion of our railway system with China carried into execution. It is not necessary here to say much regarding the political side of this question, but something must be said. It cannot be doubted that China is a great and growing factor in the Asian question, in which the other main factors are England and Russia. It has already been said that China and India have common and permanent interests, and not the least of them is the preservation of peace and security, so that internal reform and commercial and industrial development may be accomplished. The one Power likely to disturb the peace of either, whether by meddling and disturbing influences or by open aggression, is Russia. The Chinese no longer fear English aggression, while they become more and more alive to the dangers which threaten them on the constant and southward pressure of Russia, which, alike a threatening cloud, broods over the whole northern frontier of China, Afghanistan, Persia, and Armenia. If it becomes a question whether Russia or England is to be dominant in Asia, it would be an excess of modesty for England to give way before the absolutely insatiable ambition of the Northern Power. Nor, as regards China, is there any reason why the world at large should wish to see Russian domination either on the soil of China Proper or her dependencies. The Government of Russia, equally corrupt, is no doubt more vigorous than that of China, but it has nothing like the same quality of modern science in its military and industrial services. But the masses of China are in much better case than the masses of Russia—less ignorant, enjoying infinitely greater freedom, decidedly happier. I have now shown you that the great new markets are in the East, that they are at our very doors, that they await opening by us, that there are neither political nor physical difficulties in the way of availing ourselves of the largest of these markets. With the present depression of trade, which without new outlets, owing to increasing manufactures and competitors, must continue, I cannot doubt that the practical business men of the country will see the imperative necessity of seizing the present opportunity, and thus give a new and lasting impulse to our national commercial development. With mills and machinery idle, warehouses overstocked, shipping unemployed, discontent of the working classes growing in our manufacturing centres, and our population increasing, these new markets must be opened if our English commerce is to increase and prosperity and content to reign once more in England. Fields for British commerce have in the past been sought for and discovered not by Government expeditions, as in foreign countries, but by private explorers, and by the development of these markets our merchants have built up our commerce. Are we, with such magnificent markets attainable, through fear of responsibility, to yield place in the struggle for commerce to other nations, are we to lose our old famous spirit of enterprise? are we, through lack of nerve, to earn the slur which is now being cast upon us, and to become "Dutchified"? Or are we to realize our position and throw ourselves into the struggle with that confident self-reliance, energy, and perseverance, and, letting no opportunity pass, retain our pre-eminence and encourage by all means in our power the extension of our commerce? (Cheers.)

Major-General Babbage said he entirely acquiesced in all that Mr. Colquhoun had stated about the railways in Burmah paying. In order to make our communication with the East thoroughly complete, there should be a railway from the Mediteranean to the Persian Gulf, and if possible, to India itself. By whatever route Mr. Colquhoun entered China, it could, he said, be joined on to Calcutta. That would have the supreme merit of direct communication, and of enabling them to go from Pekin *via* Calcutta, "and right away home to Europe," bringing us also commercially in unison with China, and England acting in unison, we should have no reason to fear Russia.

Colonel Twynam expressed his conviction that the line advocated by Mr. Colquhoun would pay, and referred to the trade already existing along the route.

Mr. Gordon spoke in favour of the Bhamo route.

General Nelson Davies thought the recent commercial communications between the Government of Upper Burmah and the French Company could not be viewed with satisfaction by this country. While they had nothing to complain of in France pushing her commerce, they ought not to forego advantages which they had derived by their conquests and their energies. If, however, they showed the same supineness as they had exhibited for the last few years they would certainly be beaten. The French had long been our rivals in the East, although they had not succeeded in obtaining that ascendency which we had obtained, and their efforts in Indo-China were only the logical outcome of a policy which had long been decided upon. In connection with the question of the route, referring in the *Standard*, he mentioned, as showing the commercial importance of British Burmah that whereas in 1867 the total trade of the province was broadly £5,000,000 sterling, in 1884 it amounted to £24,000,000.

A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, speaking from the body of the hall, said he thought the prejudice in this country against Russia was "altogether a mistake." He held that it was our best policy and our own interest to act with Russia in China.

Sir Roper Lethbridge deprecated any long discussions about the inferiority or the superiority of various routes as tending to delay, which, as Mr. Colquhoun had said, was most dangerous. Mr. Colquhoun had shown them clearly that the time had come when the whole of the vast Chinese Empire was to be opened up to the commerce of the West. He had, in fact, arrived at a most important epoch in the commercial history of the world. (Hear, hear.) The railway advocated by Mr. Colquhoun was thoroughly practical, and it seemed to him that English statesmen and commercial men should "go for it," press on the Home and Indian Governments the importance of this communication, and seize, while there was yet time, the opportunity of securing for this country a large share of the future trade of China. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Martin Wood asked Mr. Colquhoun to state how the financial part of the undertaking would be carried out.

Mr. Colquhoun, in reply, stated that on the British side of the frontier between Siam and British Burmah, the guarantee would be required from the Government of India in the usual manner with such guarantees, the capital being offered in the market at home. On the Siamese side, the guarantee would be given by the King of Siam on the capital raised in Europe, or the railway would be constructed by the King out of his own revenues. He (Mr. Colquhoun) thought there would be no difficulty whatever raising the requisite funds either London, Manchester or Berlin. As to the route alluded to by Mr. Gordon, it crossed at least eight or nine ranges from 5,000 ft. to 8,000 ft. in height, with terrible ravines between them ; whereas the line which he (Mr. Colquhoun) advocated crossed only two ranges of 1,000 ft. high. He had no hesitation in saying that the cost of the Bhamo route would be four times as great as that which he had suggested.

Mr. Walter Leaf (who occupied the chair during the latter portion of the proceedings) said that Mr. Colquhoun had returned from the East at a time which was particularly opportune for the discussion of the questions raised in his address. From the first, the London Chamber had attached great importance to events in Indo-China, and particularly in Burmah, where we had great commercial interest and they would continue to impress upon the Government the necessity of those interests being adequately protected. He begged to move the following resolution :—"That this meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce and others interested in British trade with the East, having heard Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's address, hereby accords its thanks to Mr. Colquhoun and to Mr. Holt S. Hallett for the valuable services rendered to commerce by them, with exceptional zeal and ability, in studying and reporting upon the new markets of Indo-China and China, and the best means of opening them, and further, that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be directed to the great importance of these Eastern markets, and of the services of Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett."

Mr. W. Westgarth seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Colquhoun.

THE CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

AT Bow-street on Sept. 26, before Mr. Vaughan, the examination of Rebecca Jarrett, William Thomas Stead, Samson Jacques, Mrs Coombe, W Bramwell Booth, and Madame Mourey was resumed on the various charges of conspiracy in connexion with the alleged abduction of Eliza Armstrong.

Mr. Poland, instructed by Sir A. K. Stephenson, the Hon A. Cuffe, and Mr. Pollard prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury ; Mr. Waddy Q. C., and Mr Sutherst defended Booth and Mrs. Coombe ; Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., defended Jarret ; Mr George Lewis advised Mr. Stead.

The case for the prosecution having been concluded, Mr. Charles Russell addressed the Court on behalf of Jarret. He did not propose to exercise the right of submitting a reason why the defendant should not be committed for trial or make any observation as to whether or not the statements in evidence constituted a techical breach of the law. He would reserve his statement and evidence for another tribunal.

Mr. Vaughan then detailed the charges upon which he proposed to commit the defendants for trial. The charges against them all would be for misdemeanour, by taking out of the possession and against the will of the parents the child Eliza Armstrong. Under the 56th section they would be charged with unlawfully and by force and fraud abducting, inducing, and taking away and detaining the child Eliza Armstrong, under the age of 14, with intent to deprive the parents of the possession of the child. A further charge would be of receiving and harbouring such child, knowing the same to be detained by force and fraud. That was a charge of felony ; the other was a misdemeanour. They would be brought up as principals and accessories before and after the fact. There was, besides, a charge of conspiracy with intent to accomplish these objects by unlawful means. Substantially, these were the charges against all the defendants. Madame Mourey was charged with indecent assault.

Mr. Stead next addressed the Court, and said he had prepared a statement in writing, which he proposed to hand up in duplicate sheet by sheet and would sign it.

Mr. Vaughan had not the slightest objection, but reminded Mr. Stead that he was not addressing a jury, and all he could hear from him would be on the question of law or the facts detailed in evidence. He could not go into questions of motive.

Mr. Stead said he had had legal advice on the subject of his statement, and commenced to read it to the following effect :—Thanks to the laudable custom of the English law, which instructs magistrates to allow the accused, before committing them to await they trial, to state freely and fully in open court, in the hearing of all their countrymen, reasons as to why they should not be committed, he had the privilege of addressing himself to his worship. A full and fair hearing had been given to all that the prosecution had had to urge against him, and although the necessity of dictating what he had to say sentence by sentence to the clerk of the Court in order that it might be taken down and used if need be, as evidence against him might inconvenience the Court he hoped that that solitary opportunity would be ungrudgingly afforded him, in order to set forth, as fully and frankly as his strength would permit, how those circumstances came to pass of which the Court had already heard so much. He was charged with conspiracy. What he did was to expose a conspiracy of vice and crime by a combination with the friends of law and virtue.

Mr. Vaughan refused to admit that portion of the statement.

Mr. Stead said he wished to state what he had done. He had exposed a conspiracy of vice and crime.

Mr. Vaughan said that one sentence of the statement to facts or comments on the law of the case, and he would be glad to hear him, but he could not admit the question of motive.

Mr. Stead said he was acting in concert with his legal advisers, and asked if he was to understand that his worship declined to allow him to state what his motives were, and why he should not be committed for trial.

Mr. Vaughan could not go into the motives that had influenced the defendant, but he had every opportunity of commenting on the facts and criticizing the law. The question of motive was immaterial to him.

Mr. Stead said it was the central question. He was there entirely because of the motive, and had taken steps that he was prepared to maintain were legal in order to remedy a great wrong, and he hoped he should not be denied the opportunity of stating his case in open court.

He claimed his worship's indulgence and appealed to his compassion.

Mr. Vaughan said he had a duty to perform, and it would be exceedingly inconvenient if every person in the same position as the defendant were to make statements similar to the one it was proposed to read. He could not go into extraneous matters.

Mr. Stead said he was advised that the question of motive was everything with regard to the charge of indecent assault, and, with all respect, he insisted upon his right to make his statement, and if there was anything the learned magistrate considered inadmissible it could be struck out. He was charged with conspiracy, and wished to show why he was in that position.

Mr. Vaughan said that was a question of motive and declined to hear Mr. Stead on that point.

Mr. Stead then handed up the first slip of the paper he proposed to read and began :—I am charged with conspiracy. What I did was to expose a conspiracy of vice and crime by a combination with—

Mr. Vaughan, interrupting, declined to allow this portion of the statement to be admitted.

Mr. Stead, handing up slip two, began to read,—Those who have never stirred—

Mr. Vaughan requested him to remain quiet, and, having looked at the slip, ruled that it was inadmissible. He glanced at the slips up to number 11.

Mr. Stead asked the magistrate if he had read the last slip handed up.

Mr. Vaughan replied that he had read quite enough of it.

Mr. Steady then proceeded at great length to explain the part he had taken in the case and the motives which had actuated him, the magistrate never at one time interposing to check his irrelevancies. In concluding his defence, he said :—I submit that there is no case to submit to a jury, for according to the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution these offences were never committed. There can be no abduction where there is consent, and the consent of the mother was admittedly given for the departure of the child. Even if she did not, as she says, consent to her going with Jarret for an immoral purpose, that is beside the question, for the child was not taken away for an immoral purpose. Either the child was sold for vice or she was engaged as a servant. If the former, the contract was broken, for the girl was not injured, and it can hardly be contended that I am guilty of abduction because instead of corrupting the child I placed her in a virtuous home. If, on the other hand, she was engaged as a servant, I fulfilled my contract. If it be alleged that the examination to which she consented, the half hour in Poland-street, and the visit to France—which was a pleasing incident in her experience, of the nature of which I knew nothing— were unusual incidents of service, so, I will add, were the taking a girl without clothes or written character, giving her a complete outfit, and paying her double the wages such an untrained child could expect to earn elsewhere. The period of the alleged abduction was probably the happiest period in the existence of the child—one upon which she will look back with regret in the midst of the surroundings into which she has been plunged. It may be said that my method of dealing with the child was very extraordinary, but the circumstances were extraordinary, and nothing short of some such demonstration would have convinced a sceptical public of the case and impunity with which crimes of the nature I have endeavoured to expose could be perpetrated. Even now, on the supposition that I have been befooled by my agent, the men who know best that crimes are constantly occurring are endeavouring to lead the public off on a falsescent. If Jarrett, however, did deceive me, she only took upon her own soulders the crime of procuring a child. The child was procured for me to my order for cash down ; whether the procuress was Jarrett or Mrs. Broughton is a mere matter of detail. If a woman like Jarret could do that when all her surroundings tended to keep her straight, what could she not do when in the midst of her old felonious companions ? And there are hundreds of women at this hour in London whose daily bread is gained by supplying to their customers whatever victim they may fancy.

Mr. Vaughan again interrupted, and said he considered Mr. Stead had said enough.

Mr. Stead asked to be allowed to read two more paragraphs.

Mr. Vaughan assented, and Mr. Stead concluded as follows :—Anxious as I was to secure the passing of the Bill, I would not have made this demonstration if I had foreseen that unworthy mot

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

FURTHER withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England are reported to the extent of £150,000 for Germany and £50,000 for Portugal. This makes a total of £500,000 withdrawn for the former destination in five days; and it is no matter for surprise, therefore, that rates of discount in London have advanced by ½ on 3 months' and ¼ on 6 months' bills. On the Stock Exchange, however, this seems to have had no appreciable effect, quotations yesterday being unaltered throughout, save only for French Rentes, and in those an improvement of ¼ is reported.

In the Mincing-lane markets Reuter advises no movements.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet at previous prices, and cotton in Liverpool exhibited a like tone, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. In ready cotton Reuter quotes an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Good Omras and Dholleras, and in Good and Fine Broach; but Americans to arrive are 1-84d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York spot Mid-Uplands is still given at 9 13-16 cents, futures being one point lower at 9·88 cents per lb.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	48,000	47,000	29,000
Four days'	146,000	152,000	127,000
Total since 1st September ..	1,003,000	1,018,000	1,093,000

Quietness is still the prevailing feature in our local market for the staple, and we have not heard of any purchases by exporters. Sellers would be willing to accept a reduction of a rupee per candy, but this is a long way of bringing rates down to the ideas of European buyers.

WHEAT has been very dull to-day, and is offering at a decline of a half anna per cwt. without leading to business. We quote No. 1 Soft White Rs. 3-14, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-11-6, and Red Delhi Rs.3-7-6 per cwt., railway terms.

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. this and next month's delivery, Rs. 6-1-6 for new crop April-May. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with little business passing either in the shape of engagements or charters. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for Havre, December loading, at 23s. 9d. Current quotations are as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	20 to 21-3	21-3 to 22-6
London, Continent, Open Charter	21-3	22-6
Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp	23-9 to 25	25
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste-Venice	22-6 at 2	

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver at home remains unaltered, and there is nothing on the surface of things here to account for any movement, a very weak feeling has been manifested in sterling during the day, and rates have given way 1-16d. all round. A fair amount of bank paper has been bought for remittance, but private bills are not forthcoming to any extent even at the decline, partly, we believe, owing to the absence of export business, partly to an impression that easier rates may be obtainable later on. Council drafts, as usual, will give a new starting point to-morrow; at present the indications are in favour of an average of about 1s. 6 3-16d. per rupee. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 6 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 5-32d. "
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6¼d. "
Credits " " "	1s. 6 13-32d. "
France " " "	1·94½. "

At to-day's weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay no change was made in the official rates of discount, which remain at 4 per cent. on Government bills, 5 per cent. on private paper.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are quieter in tone again. Fours ready having receded to Rs. 97⅝, forward to Rs. 97½ to 9-16. Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 99¼.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills, as a general rule, show an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, and in the case of Sholapore and Morarjee Goculdass of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 respectively. The annual report of the latter company has been published in anticipation of the general meeting advertised for the 24th inst. As compared with most other concerns, the result of the year's working is exceptionally favourable, the net profit being Rs. 1,87,949-9-9, or at the rate of about 16 per cent. per annum, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Berar Press shares have improved to Rs. 545. Bombay-Burmah Trading are firmer at Rs. 3,620 first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	722½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	456
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	106x

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	900	1,350	1,350	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	430
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brait's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	414	1974
Colaba Press Co.	99	1,380	1,380	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	4,500	125	25	Rs. 74	1324
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 20	3925
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	545
New Branch Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs 1	167½
Press of W. Press	900	200	10	Rs. 30	500xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	490
Sind Press Co.	450	2,000	75	Rs. 0	685
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,250
Seasons Press Co.	300	500	500	2	615
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,00	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Fred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315	
Cotton & Silk Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	725
& W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 23½	500
Mills ..	9,0 0	100	10	..	15
ited	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	920
Co., Ld.	2,750	500	25	..	180
& W. Mill	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	740
	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	720xd
	840	500	50	..	60
	1,200	1,00	1,20	Rs. 30	625
	600	1,00	1,000	..	625
	3,000	2,500	2,0	..	220
	1,000	1,0	..	..	1,000
Co.	1,788	50	5	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,0	23	615
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,00	1,000	..	800
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,20	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,0	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	500	1,00	1,000	..	1,000
Jama Omras Mills.	100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	50	50	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Shalloo	1,200	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	1,080
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	800
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,00	1,0	180	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	600
Manekjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,130
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	25.	2.	Rs. 2	205
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,00	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,0	1,1	Rs. 20	930
Oriental	5,75	625	62.	Rs. 1	580
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	1024
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	02	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,20	500	50	..	127½
Queen Spinning	800	1,0	1,000		700
Ripon	841	1,0	1,0	..	715
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,0	1,0	Rs. 5	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,200
Soodamdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 4	400
Swadeshi Manufg. & S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	..	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,070	Rs. 70	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	212 / 165x
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1·0	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	..
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	660xd
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 25	100	100	Rs. 6	106 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,320
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	375
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	325
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	150	100	100	..	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9	121xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	..
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	30.	600	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	500	200	36 p. c	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	304
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	14	..
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	103
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	103
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 p. c.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	315
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundry & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,30	2	25	Rs. 1	3xd
Treschar & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 1	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	175	100	12 p.c	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

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GENTLEMEN WISHING to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND which is being raised for the Reception and Entertainment of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry and other native troops arriving with them from Suakim on or about the 26th inst., are requested to pay their subscriptions into the National Bank of India, Limited.

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J. D. WADIA,
VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS,
R. M. SAYANI,
NANABHAI R. RANINA,
Honorary Secretaries.

SIGHT SAVING GLASSES.

MR. FRANK L. McAFEE, Supdt., Irish Presbyterian High School, Ahmedabad, writes:—It is now nearly four months since I received the two pairs of glasses you supplied me with, and I have during this time found them of so much service in enabling me to bear and overcome the strain upon my eyes from work by lamp light, that I feel considerable regret I did not sooner apply to you for help. It is no more than is your due, that I should add that before I applied to you I had already tried two firms of opticians. Their spectacles afforded me a certain amount of ease and comfort; but in neither case was the benefit I derived from the use of their glasses at all comparable with that which I have already had from using yours.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

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GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
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Lieut.-Colonel.

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Sole Agents in India for the
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

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Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

MARRIAGES.

MACKIE—BOYD—October 15, at St Paul's Ranchi, by the Revd A Logsdail, A W Mackie, Bengal Civil Service, to Isabel Anne, elder daughter of the late Revd W F Boyd, M A, Clipston, Northampton.

RAYSON—INGLIS—October 13, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev C Etty, W J Rayson, Perambur, Madras, to Elizabeth Ann Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, of Stratford, Essex.

DEATHS.

MILLS—October 15, at Wrawby, Lincolnshire, Norah McLeod, second daughter of Captain A McL Mills, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 7 years and 3 months.

ROBINSON—October 15 at Allahabad, Kilas Robinson, widow of the Revd William Robinson of Dacca, aged 74 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"G. M. D."—A capital suggestion—if only the public, and those who want to know how it is done, would pay Captain Hayes Rs. 50 a head.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

THE successive compromises which in the processes of social evolution have to be made between the changed natures of citizens and the institutions evolved by ancestral citizens may, says Herbert Spencer, imply disagreements, but these are only partial and temporary in those societies which are developing and not in course of dissolution. An example of the kind of compromise which tends to reconcile needs and requirements as they now exist with institutions and traditions which have survived from a period when another set of social conditions prevailed is indicated in the selection which we published the other day from the very significant and remarkable advertisements which have latterly become one of the distinguishing features of the vernacular newspapers. While the rigidity of the marriage bond, as interpreted by the traditional depositories of the religious conceptions of a former age, is the theme of pathetic complaint or of vehement apologies, the bulk of the population appear to have taken the matter into their own hands and, without troubling Brahmin pundits or Legal Members of Council, have commenced a reform and development of the marriage customs which promise to place the rights of the weaker sex in this country on a line with those which have yet to be battled for in Western Europe, and are only half won in America. It must not be supposed that the advertisements of which we have published translations stand by themselves. We could easily fill a whole page with others of similar tenour appearing week after week in the mofussil papers. We are informed—as might be expected when so numerous a class go to the trouble of having such careful and circumstantial notifications drawn-up, and then of paying for their insertion in the advertising columns of the local press—that there is a prevailing belief that when a wife has just ground of complaint against her husband, and when she gives him public notice that unless he amend and give certain sufficient guarantees for the due fulfilment on his part for the future of his share of the conditions of the marriage contract, she is entitled to renounce her allegiance to him, and marry another and a better man. What is of greater importance, this view has come to be regarded by the commonalty as quite legitimate and proper, and the caste-people recognise not only the divorce, but the validity of the subsequent re-marriage. If any discredit attach to the dissolution of the marital tie it is the erring husband who has forced his wife to the extreme measure of renouncing him to whom the blame attaches. If the wife be considered free from blame the sympathy is on her side, and the ex-husband is regarded as a bad lot. There is a sublime disregard of what the letter of the law may be. It is passed over as a matter with which sensible people need not concern themselves when they have reason to regulate their own affairs according to the newer lights of those immediately concerned and their surrounding public. It is perhaps one of the most curious instances of freedom in social evolution which can be found in any country, and it is of the greater interest as indicating the precarious nature of the traditional influence of the Brahmin caste upon the mind of the more numerous castes who constitute the great bulk of the Indian people. It proves what close observers have long known, that the superficial appearance of stagnation, which deceives those who trust too much to first impressions, co-exists with processes of evolution which will eventually be shown in widespread results. In other words, the social life of India is developing and is not in course of dissolution.

It will no doubt be startling to the men of law to find a system of divorce *a vinculo* with permission to re-marry practised and recognised as valid by a large number of the community without any reference whatever to the machinery of the High Court. But in truth marriage customs were formed, like most other customs, by the community long before they were solidified into law. The process still goes on because the circumstances of large classes which are for practical purposes without the influence of strict legal institutions require that it should go on. The sanction which is looked to by those who cite their husbands in quasi-official advertisements to amend or stand divorced is that of the punchayet, whose function is to give formal expression to the opinion of the caste. The five wise men, like all the neighbours, understand the rights of the case, and they allow or disallow the claim of the wife to revindicate her liberty. They act as a jury and witnesses in one, without being biassed by a judge or distracted from attention to the facts and equities of the case by the necessity of thinking of a law which was laid down on general principles of only the vaguest application to the circumstances with which they have to deal. For the purposes of the mofussil common people their decision is regarded as far more prompt and inexpensive than any to be obtained by an appeal to the courts.

What is worth remembering is, that it was such machinery as this which was originally employed to enforce the marriage rules and regulations which commended themselves to the judgment of the "ancestral citizens" of the citizens who now live and move and have their being in India. But these latter have come to be subjected—those of them at least who come within the precincts of the courts of law for the settlement of matrimonial difficulties—to the operation of a cast-iron machinery which possesses none of the elasticity that characterised the little council of wiseacres whose humble but useful function it was to interpret the general sense of the community as to the rights of husband and wife respectively. The English law, like the Roman, might well be severe, not to say harsh, in enforcing marital rights, since it required as an essential condition of their existence that they should be founded on mutual consent and agreement. But the enforcement of conjugal rights under pain of imprisonment, when there has been no consent on the part of a minor who protests against being handed over to a man whom she never promised or intended to marry, is certainly a barbarous misapplication of an English remedy for the offence of refusing to fulfil a contract freely entered into. Why not relegate to the punchayet the duty of pronouncing as of old upon the validity of claims raised on either side in respect of so-called marriage contracts, in which the wiser of either of the parties concerned could not be ascertained by reason of their childhood? Withdraw from the High Court all jurisdiction in cases where either of the alleged contracting parties were still children, and leave the punchayets to do the best thing they can according to their lights with a view to an accommodation, and the difficulty which will present itself if Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision be overruled on appeal, will disappear of itself in five years. It is no part of the duty of our Government to legislate so as to give fixity and permanence to institutions which, if they were deficient in the equitable apportionment of equal rights characterising our marriage laws, were locally primitive methods affording a certain latitude for the mitigating effects of influences and the gradual evolution of milder interpretations of the principles to be applied. We accept as perfectly sound Mr. Pinhey's statement that an English remedy, already falling into disuse in England through the enlightened reluctance of the judges to enforce it, cannot be rightly applied to compel a girl married without her own consent, to cohabit with a man who is not her husband in the sense which the English law would alone take cognizance of—that of being her freely accepted husband. It is melancholy to read the articles in which certain of the native papers discuss the alleged "right" of the plaintiff in the case in question, without ever even referring to the right of the lady who is the defendant to a voice in the disposal of her future. The arrogant selfishness which thus blunts the moral sense cannot be allowed to prevail. The verdict of every just and candid mind is that if the law be not what it is judicially declared to be it will be the duty of the Legislature to bring it into conformity with natural equity. We have just seen how differences between husbands and wives are settled spontaneously when the hard letter of the law, through accidental circumstances, does not apply. Women claim and enforce a right to divorce for desertion or neglect, just as men claim it, and the claim is allowed by local opinion and usage. Women, says Sheldon Amos in his "Science of Law," have suffered even more than men from the domination of monopolies, exclusive theories, and tyrannical usurpation; and if modern States are to progress and proceed to the next onward stage the legal disabilities of women must disappear—not as a question of policy, but of moral necessity which must be recognised. Those who struggle against the whole tendency of civilization will find they have wasted their time, and compromised their influence.

WE have had occasion more than once to refer to the scheme which seeks to provide civil employment for soldiers who have served their time in the ranks of the national army. The scheme, after receiving due elaboration, has culminated in the formation of an Association for the promotion of these ends. The plans to be adopted for the achievement of this purpose have now been so well matured that the Association may be said to be in a position to command success. The main object which that body has set before itself is the formation of a labour agency for the assistance of reserve and discharged soldiers. At the same time the principle of self-help is so much insisted on that Mr Chapman, the secretary of the Association, draws special attention to the fact that the element of charity is entirely foreign to the scheme. The measure of success to be obtained depends entirely upon how far the Association will be able to bring employers of labour and retired soldiers seeking employment to a knowledge of each other. This has been somewhat facilitated by the issuing of a general order by the military authorities requiring the keeping at the head-quarters of each regimental district of a register for civil employment. The Association proposes to give effect to this by establishing branch offices of the central body in every county connected with the districts of the various territorial regiments. These county committees would thus be placed in a favourable position for doing useful work. They would act as mediums of communication between the local employers of labour and the colonels in command of the regimental districts who have charge of the registers, and thus relieve the latter of that part of the duty assigned to them by the general order above mentioned. The gain to the employer, by being able to utilize such labour as the Association can supply, must be great. The soldier of the present day receives training superior to the ordinary run of workmen in the schools and workshops of his regiment. The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition recently held shows that Tommy Atkins, under certain favourable circumstances, bids fair to rise superior to the ordinary handicraftsman. The discipline which he receives while serving under the colours eminently fits him both mentally and physically for various kinds of work. For implicit obedience to orders and filling posts of responsibility, where both mind and body have to undergo a vast amount of strain, no better man can be found. Not only does the scheme, as Mr. Chapman points out, relieve the nation to a certain extent of the responsibility for both the character and welfare of its soldiers, but, as the Association hopes, it tends to promote voluntary enlistment by making military service a direct road to civil employment. This latter is by no means a small advantage. Military service is said to be losing in popularity in England, and frequent complaints are heard that the recruit of the present day is inferior in quality to him of the past generation or two. The military spirit that helped our forefathers to win their battles in the brave days of old is said to be dying out, and we are considered to be fast dwindling down to be a nation of shop-keepers, more anxious for civil pursuits than for military glory. But the enthusiasm which was evoked during the recent war alarm proves the contrary. All the same, any scheme that gives an impetus to military service deserves support in these days of large standing armies when to be at peace with your neighbours you must always be fully prepared for war.

A CORRESPONDENT who very pertinently raised in our columns a week or two since the question whether Hindu social reform would be largely advanced by *Times* leading articles did so without having before him the article in which the *Times* was understood to have taken up the case of the Hindu widow. We do not think that a perusal of the article in question would allay his doubts. For though it is pointed, telling, and strong almost to sensationalism, it lacks just that one quality of proportion in which much else that has been written on the subject is wanting. All that the writer says about the indiguity of the widow's condition, and the cruelty of her lot, may be accepted as an admirable presentment to the English public of the worst features of Hindu widowhood. But when we are told that "half the Hindu race has this dreadful doom in prospect, and millions in reality undergo it," we are obliged to say, *pace* the *Times* and *pace* Mr. Whitley Stokes, who ought to have taken the trouble to learn the facts before asserting its substantial correctness, that it is not true. We have been at some pains to produce a less striking but more accurate picture of the case, and we have shown upon the substantial ground of statistics, borne out by facts within the easy knowledge of every one who knows anything of Indian life, that the evil, grievous though it is where it does exist, is extremely limited in the area of its operations. Prohibiting of re-marriage is unknown outside certain of the higher castes, and out of seventeen million Hindu widows rather less than a million are denied the right of re-marriage. To speak then of "half the Hindu race" as having the dreadful doom of enforced widowhood in prospect is to give a wild misrepresentation of the case which can in no way serve the purpose of reform.

THE recent retirement of Colonel French from the Chairmanship of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway has evoked, from the proprietary and the administration in England, many expressions of regret and of appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered to the railway—services which date from the commencement of the undertaking, and to which is in great part due the high position that it holds. In India, where Colonel French did good service both to the State and to the railway many years back, a desire has been expressed that his connection with the company should be commemorated in some suitable way, and with that object it is proposed to found a scholarship in the University of Bombay, to be called the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship, and to be chiefly for the benefit of children of employés of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in this country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, OCT. 2.

AN extraordinary turn has been given to the Bulgarian revolution by the apparently well-authenticated version supplied to the *Times* by its Vienna correspondent of the motives which led Prince Alexander to put himself at the head of the revolutionary movement and complete the work of uniting the two Bulgarian provinces with a rapidity and success that have fairly astounded Europe. According to this account, the Russians had secretly made preparations for effecting the union, as a counterstroke to England's resistance to the advance in Central Asia, but they had left Prince Alexander out of their calculations, being dissatisfied with him for the independence he had shown in opposing Russian dictatorship at Sofia. Their plan, in fact, was to depose the Prince, and appoint in his place a ruler who would be content to do the bidding of the Czar. The Bulgarian Prime Minister was made a party to the plot, and he, resenting proposals to Russianize his native country, revealed it to Prince Alexander, who, being a man of capacity and a brave soldier, saw his opportunity and used it. He offered himself to the Unionists as their leader, and before Russia knew what he was aiming at he had been chosen by the people as the sovereign of all Bulgaria. Confirmation strong is given to this story by the exasperation felt against Prince Alexander at the Russian Court. The union of the Bulgarias cannot of course be undone, but the Emperor is furious that the work should have been accomplished without his aid. All the Russian officers in the Bulgarian army have been ordered to resign their commissions and return home; the Czar has refused to receive the Bulgarian representatives sent to assure him that the people still look upon him as their liberator and count on his goodwill; and it is even reported that Russia has serious thoughts of insisting on the deposition of Prince Alexander. It is obvious, however, that Russia cannot have her own way in this matter. The remaining Powers of Europe must be overjoyed at the happy chance which has emancipated Bulgaria from Russian control, and there can be no doubt that Prince Alexander will be warmly supported, and encouraged to speed all the Russian officers on their homeward voyage. Lord Beaconsfield dreaded the union of Bulgaria in 1879, because at that time the united provinces would have merely formed a weapon in the hands of Russia; but he would have welcomed with delight the creation of a really independent Balkan State, such as that which has now come into existence. The Battenburgs seem to be a very aspiring family. Two of the brothers have made splendid marriages, and it seems probable that Princess Beatrice will soon have a King for her brother-in-law, as the Prince of Bulgaria will hardly be content with an inferior title to that of the Kings of Servia and Roumelia. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says to-day that Prince Alexander has been working for the Union with Eastern Roumelia ever since his election as ruler of Bulgaria in 1879, and that in 1883 he sent an emissary to London to sound the Gladstone Government, which, while counselling patience, did not discourage the movement. This may be a bit of malicious gossip, but if it be true, it proves that Mr. Gladstone is responsible for that breach of the Treaty of Berlin which his followers now applaud. If he had really wished to execute that Treaty, he would, knowing what was going on in Bulgaria, have put pressure on the Porte to fortify the line of the Balkans. By not doing so, he connived at the overthrow of the arrangements made in the Treaty for the protection of Turkish interests. Let me admit, however, that, even if he had warned the Porte of what was impending, the probability is that nothing would have been done, as the resources of Turkey seem to be nearly used up, and the Sultan has neither men nor money available to defend himself against his enemies. The general conviction that Turkey is too weak to undertake a serious war, and is almost prepared now to accept her inevitable fate, and abandon all her European provinces to the Christians, forms the chief danger of the existing situation. The Bulgarian question must be looked upon as settled; but Servians and Greeks are now up in arms, and clamouring for concessions to restore that equilibrium of the Balkanic States which has, they say, been destroyed by the increased preponderance of Bulgaria. When one sees how these various races still hate one another, one can easily understand how it happened that the Turks four centuries ago so quickly overran and conquered all the territory from the Ægean to the Danube. King Milan of Servia has formed a great entrenched camp at Nisch, and is prepared at the head of his army to fight somebody or other, it does not appear to matter whom. Turks or Bulgarians he will attack with equal readiness, unless Servia gets something to keep her quiet. It is incredible that the Austrian proposal to silence King Milan with the gift of a slice of Bulgarian territory on the Danube, including Widdin, will be accepted by the Powers. Why should Bulgaria be dismembered to please the Servians? But, in that case, it seems likely that the Servians, who cannot have forgotten how much they gained by forcing on a European war nine years ago, will play the same game again by taking the aggressive against the Turks

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The expeditionary force to Upper Burmah will be constituted as follows:—

9-1 C. P. Royal Artillery, from Pindee; a Punjab Native Mountain Battery; a Bombay Native Mountain Battery; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; the 8th King's (Liverpool Regiment); and the 2nd and 11th Bengal Native Infantry. The other troops will be sent from Madras.

The force will consist altogether of three Brigades—one from Bengal and two from Madras.

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

The action of the Burmese Envoy, as described in Reuter's Paris telegram of the 19th inst., is in accordance with Theebaw's system of ignoring the Government of India and showing disrespect to the Viceroy.

General satisfaction is expressed here at the choice of General Prendergast to command the expeditionary force.

It is hoped that the great local knowledge and experience of Upper Burmah of the Commissioner of Arakan, namely, Colonel Sladen, will lead to the utilization of his services in Upper Burmah in the present crisis.

The despatch of military stores to the frontier has being going on quietly for several weeks. Arrangements for the carriage of the force have been entered into.

LATER.

M. Haas, the French Consul, has left Government-house, Rangoon, where he was the guest of the Chief Commissioner. He gives out he is returning to Mandalay. This gentleman's garrulity undoubtedly led to the present troubles. He gave out that the French required Upper Burmah as a neutral zone, if they could not acquire it altogether. The Burmese Ministers possibly see now how foolish they were to trust the Consul's boasting.

Old Burmans here think Theebaw will give in on every point, though possibly he may try to hold out on the shoe question. They hope the Government of India, now they have the opportunity, will finally settle the matters by annexing Upper Burmah before the establishment of other European Consuls to further complicate matters, leading to rival interests between France and Germany.

The Treaty with the latter Power arrived to-day in the King's steamer, to be ratified by Germany.

It is rumoured that the ultimatum leaves Thayetmyo on Friday, but great reticence is observed here by the authorities. The Tinedah Mengyee gives out, and is believed by the Burmese, that not single armed British soldier shall pass the frontier. Preparations in the shape of calling in men from the districts, and forwarding arms and ammunition in the frontier continue unremittingly at Mandalay. The Tinedah, who is supposed to have several dacoit bands in his interest, has ordered their leaders to muster the vicinity of Mandalay.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Brigadier-General Stewart, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, who was to proceed to Europe to-day has cancelled his leave in consequence of the threatening state of affairs in Upper Burmah.

SERIOUS HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALEGAUM, Oct 21.

There has been serious disturbance of the public peace since Friday last. The Mahomedans have become quite unruly. Several Hindus have been severely wounded. Their attitude has been submissive, and that of the Mahomedans offensive. The Dusserah festivities were entirely stopped yesterday, and the Hindu car procession was not allowed to start. A gloom has been cast over the whole Hindu community, as the measures taken by the police have proved inadequate for the preservation of order. Their property and lives are threatened by the Mahomedans, who are wandering through the streets with sticks in their hands, in defiance of orders. Everywhere the cry "Deen! Deen!" meets the ear, and yet measures are not taken to check the disturbance. The greatest fear and excitement have been caused in the town. It is apprehended that a serious conflict may ensue.

LATER.

The message previously sent was ready on the 19th, but was stopped owing to fresh disturbance caused by the Mahomedan mob. The facts of the occurrence are these. On the arrival of Colonel Wilson orders for the Hindu car procession were given. Monday the 19th was the last day of the Hindoo festival, on which the procession of Ruth was to start, and for this an hour's permission, viz., from 9 to 10 a. m., was accorded, and assistance promised. Accordingly, when the preparations were being made, the ire of the mob was suddenly roused, and within a very short time about two thousand men mustered at the scene. The police force on the spot could not cope with them, and the whole town became a scene of violence and disorder. For two hours the Mahomedans made themselves masters of the town. They entered the Hindoo temples and defiled and mutilated the idols; they insulted some Hindu women; several Hindu males were wounded by stones and sticks, houses were attacked, walls scaled, and an immense quantity of property destroyed. The Rajabahadoor's Wada and some houses of vakils and native officials were the chief centres of attack. The reign of terror was only terminated on the arrival of the military. At about 2 p.m. the mob disappeared, and since then the whole town has been alarmed and panic-stricken. Some forty men have been captured, among whom are two of the ringleaders. Several of the principal offenders are still at large. The taboots have not been removed by the Mahomedans, who are said to have proclaimed that the rites of the Mohorrum will not be complete until the taboots be sprinkled with the blood of Hindus. This is a standing menace.

The Police Superintendent left this for Nasick to-day. Rumours are afloat that preparations for a grand attack are being made. The whole Hindu community has been seriously alarmed, and intend, it is said, leaving the town for good, as it is generally feared that the mob will proceed to extremities, if stringent measures be not taken for its repression. There are at present only twenty men of the native infantry in the city.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 21.

Captain Ravenshaw, 2nd Assistant Agent Governor-General, was thrown from his horse this morning, and seriously injured. It appears that the animal's foreleg was caught in a hole, and that it tripped. There is no cause for alarm at present, though the injuries are very serious.

MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 21.

After an interval of twenty years a most successful sky meeting has been held here. The following were the results on the first day:—

CHAMUNDI STAKES.

Rs. 250 for the first and Rs. 50 for the second horse. All horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Winners extra.

Mr. Gordon's Knight of Glyn, 11st., Owner ... 1
Mr. Westlake's Mouse Catcher, 11st., Owner ... 2
Mr. Rennie's Forlon Hope, 11st., 7lb., Owner... 3

Nine started. They were all together until the fatal dip and rise at the distance. Knight of Glyn won by a head.

JAGUN IMOHUN PURSE.

Rs. 150 for the first and Rs. 50 for the second pony; maidens. Course half mile.

Mr. Kerrich's Enid, 11st. Owner ... 1
Mr. Gordon's Reprieve, 11st. 10lb., Owner... 2
Mr. Broadwood's Sancho Panza, 10st. 6lb. 3

Four starters. The race was won by a length. Time—58secs.

CARDOMOM PLATE.

Rs. 200 to the first horse, Rs. 70 to the second. Planters' horses only.

Mr. Skirving's Saint Patrick, 11st. 7lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Hunt's Stocking, 11st. Owner ... 2

MYSORE MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Rs. 250 to the first and Rs. 50 to the second horse. Maiden Arabs and country-breds. Course one mile. Winners of the season extra.

Ags Jan's Redoubt, 10st. 7lb., Broadwood ... 1
Mr. Chammandi's Torpedo, 10st. 7lb., Davy Jones ... 2

Five started, making a pretty race. Redoubt had an easy win by two lengths, there being half a length between the second and third horses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 20.

The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are strained. King Milan has declined to receive the bearer of an autograph letter from Prince Alexander proposing an arrangement.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE AND SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

England has warned Greece and Servia respecting their warlike attitude. Greece has replied that she is anxious for peace, but that it is necessary she should protect her interests.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON THE SITUATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at York yesterday, expressed his confidence in the maintenance of peace, and said that the Great Powers would protect Constantinople from foreign aggression.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.
Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	...	74¼
4½ ,, ,,	...	75⅝
3 ,, Consols for account	...	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	...	101⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	...	109½
Bar Silver	...	47 9-16

The sum of about £150.000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

Arrival.—Newnham.

No business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday.

It is believed that General Wilson has applied to be relieved of his duties as Military Member of Council early in March, though his time is not up till May.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the gratuitous relief of sufferers by the cyclone in Orissa. The Lieutenant-Governor waits the special recommendations of the Commissioner in Orissa regarding advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act. In the meantime the Commissioner is to use his discretion in making the advances immediately where necessity is urgent.

In the present crisis in Upper Burmah fears are entertained that Theebaw may be led to massacre all the Europeans he can lay hands on, if he has made up his mind to a reckless disregard of British demands. But the Allahabad paper says that Mr. Bernard, who is probably now sending off the ultimatum to Mandalay by steamer, will, no doubt, endeavour to arrange that the vessel shall bring back all Europeans who wish to come.

SIR JOSEPH RIDGEWAY and the whole of the Afghan Frontier Commission were on the 28th ultimo at Kuhsan, whence a party will proceed to Zulfikar, to meet the Russian Commission. It is expected that another winter will have to be passed at Herat, and that the English Commission will return to India in the spring. A correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* has arrived at Meshed.

It is considered probable that Mr. Merk and Captain Durand will asist Sir Joseph Ridgeway as political officers when the meeting with the Russian Commission comes off.

MR. N. L. GHOSH, the Radical candidate for Dulwich, has retired.

THE home papers announce the arrival of Mr. Chaudavarkar, editor of the *Indu Prakash*, and Mr. Monmohun Ghose, who have been deputed by natives in the respective Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal to visit the country in connection with the general election.

THE *Times* of the 30th September contained the following gratifying reference to the return to India of Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee:—Among the many native gentlemen who have visited England in increasing numbers during the last few years, none have left more numerous friends behind them than Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, who returned to India by Friday's mail. Mr. Framjee is a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and holds the appointment of assistant collector of customs and opium at Bombay. During his stay of two years in England he became a student at Lincoln's-inn, and passed his final examination last June; but owing to his only having kept eight terms he will have to return to London before he can be called to the Bar, a particular hardship in his case, as he will only be able to do so at considerable personal and official inconvenience. He also occupied his leave, given on sick certificate, in several trips to the Continent, and in passing through the press his father's "History of the Parsis," which was favourably reviewed in the columns of *The Times*. Mr. Framjee was a member of the Frere Memorial Committee, and made an excellent speech on the part of the native community of Bombay at the great meeting at the Mansion-house, when the Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair. Mr. Framjee, among other literary works, prepared a paper on the Parsees and the trade of Western India, which he read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts.

INDIA as a winter resort for hibernating Englishmen is warmly commended by Mr. R. H. Elliot in a letter to the *Times*. Mr. Elliot points out that in consequence of the very cheap return tickets now granted by the various lines of steamers, the winter may be spent in India about as cheaply as in the south of Europe, and with very much greater benefit to mind and body. For it must be considered that, in addition to the advantages commonly derived from a thorough change of scene and a voyage in calm and comfortably warm seas, almost any kind of climate can be certainly commanded in India, and, what is of nearly equal importance, is easily changed at a trifling expense. This is particularly the case in Southern India, where on the coast one can be as warm as any one could reasonably wish to be; cooler at Bangalore, which has an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and enjoy at the stations on the Neilgherry Hills a climate about equal to that of a very fine English summer. It is also worth mentioning that, in consequence of the present low rates of exchange, the moment the traveller lands in India his income (supposing it to be paid to him in gold in England) at once rises about 20 per cent. Mr. Elliot adds:—"It may be well to add that the worst of sailors may travel from November to May between Suez and Bombay with hardly a chance of being sea-sick, and I say this as a bad sailor, and one who has made many Indian voyages."

MR. COLQUHOUN'S project for a railway from British Burmah to the borders of China through the Shan State has been favourably received in England, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* considers that he has proved his case up to the hilt in favour of a Government guarantee on the usual terms. The same paper does not find it quite easy to understand his hostility to the Irrawaddy route, which taps a totally different region, with the obvious advantage of permitting goods to be sent from the Thames or the Mersey to Bhamo, in the heart of Asia, by water with a single transhipment. At the same time it acknowledges that Mr. Colquhoun's energy and enterprise have made this railway route the first consideration now. "It is vital to recollect, in considering this scheme, that our consent to guarantee the line will be followed *ipso facto* by the construction of nearly 300 miles of connecting railway in Siam between Bankok and Raheng at the cost of the Siamese Government. Mr. Colquhoun and those immediately interested in opening this vast region to trade should persistently keep this question before the country until the point is carried, as it must and will be."

MR. WHITLEY STOKES advocates legislative means for putting an end to the evils attending the Hindu marriage system. In a letter to the *St. James's Gazette, apropos* of an article in the *Times* on Hindoo widows, he says:—We have already, by the Indian Act XV. of 1856, removed all legal obstacles to re-marriage; but the number of widows who have availed themselves of this Act is infinitesimally small. The only practical course is to limit the number of young widows. This can be done by abolishing the system of infant marriage, in accordance with which boys are often wedded at the age of nine or ten, and girl-wives married at four or five, becoming widows before their boy-husbands grow up. As a Hindu marriage is not a contract, our courts are compelled to recognise such unions. We must, therefore, legislate in the Governor-General's Council; and the operative part of the necessary Bill might be in the following form:—1. Every marriage solemnized between Hindus after this Act comes into force shall be void unless, at the date of the marriage, the husband has completed his age of sixteen years and the wife has completed her age of twelve years. 2. Every party to a marriage made contrary to the provisions of this Act, and every person abetting, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any such marriage, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both. As the Penal Code, sections 82 and 83, would apply to the proposed Act, no child under twelve would, in practice, be punishable under its provisions. But an old man who, as sometimes happens, marries a girl of eight or nine, and all persons bringing about or solemnizing infant marriages, would, and rightly, incur a penalty.

THE *World* says:—Sir Frederick Roberts, who has been staying during the last few days at Auchnashellach, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wimborne, where he has met Lord Randolph Churchill, goes next to Balmoral. The Queen is anxious, I hear, to converse with Sir Frederick about the Duke of Connaught's future sphere of employment. The Duke desires to return to India, but Her Majesty would prefer to see him in some home appointment.

IT is stated that numerous bands of Turkish robbers, coming from the Erzeroum villages, infest the country between the frontier and Kars. The *Kars Gazette* adds that several of these robbers wear Turkish uniforms, and it invites the Russian authorities to pursue the bands energetically, if necessary, on Turkish territory.

A YOUNG Englishman named Charnaud has been carried off by brigands near Smyrna. They demand £5,000 for his release. He writes:—"My captors are both Musaulmans and Christians. Try and collect the ransom, because as sure as my name is Fred they will cut off my head if the money is not found. If the brigands are pursued by the authorities they will certainly kill me." Another notorious leader with his gang is at present on the hills of the Gulf of Ismidt.

THE Russian Customs authorities are said to be preparing a little pill for English traders who do business in Central Asia. Some alarm, it seems, is felt at the dimensions of British commerce in Turkestan, which, it is expected, will increase very materially when the Afghan frontier question has been settled. For years certain of the Russian possessions in Asia have been free of customs duties, and a tax upon some few articles entering Turkestan has not produced the results expected from it—the limitation, that is to say, of imports from India and Afghanistan. It has therefore been decided to impose uniform customs duties throughout the whole of Asiatic Russia. The cordon will star from the mouth of the Atrek, will skirt the Russian possessions as far as the Thian-Shan Mountains, and will include the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara. The expense of carrying an iron cordon-house officers to watch this enormous frontier would obviously be enormous; it is proposed therefore to employ the Cossacks and the native militia upon this duty. It is estimated that this Central Asian Zollverein will add a million roubles a year to the revenues of the Czar.

A MOST interesting centenarian has been brought to light in the person of Mrs. Drake, who was present on the field of Waterloo as a nurse, and is now living at Manchester. She was born at Elsiah Hall, Shropshire, on the 27th September, 1785, and is in the enjoyment of perfect health. At the age of 22 she was married, her husband being a member of the 12th Light Dragoons, with whom she passed through the whole of the Peninsular Campaign.

THE latest information in regard to the Bland Act is that Mr. Bland, the sponsor for the silver dollar, states that no action on the subject will be taken in Congress, though it will be fully debated, that no changes of opinion have taken place among the silver members, that he does not approve the Warner Compromise Bill unless amended so that all the silver bullion deposited can be coined into silver dollars, and that he does not believe any one could be elected member of Congress from any district in the Mississippi valley who announced his intention of voting for suspending the coinage of silver dollars. It is evident from this statement, (says the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*,) that the silver advocates have not changed their views, but will resist the repeal of the silver coinage law, notwithstanding the recommendation of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE date fixed for the return of Sir Frederick Roberts to India is Nov. 9. He takes over the command from Sir Donald Stewart at the end of that month.

MAJOR F. W. HEMMING (5th Dragoons) has been selected as Military Secretary to Major-General Rowlands, in command of the Madras Army, and Major J. Davidson for the military secretaryship to the Punjab Government.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS, on Sept. 28, left Auchnashellach, and proceeded by train for Balmoral. At Kintore station Lady Roberts left the train and drove to Skene House, the residence of Mr. Hamilton. At Aberdeen General Roberts was met by Colonel Parker, commanding the depôt at Aberdeen, Major M'Gregor, Captain Sinclair Wemys, and Mr. V. Hamilton. After lunching with the officers, Sir Frederick Roberts joined the 4-35 train for Ballater, whence he drove to Balmoral.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the relief of Lucknow was held on Sept. 25 at the Army and Navy Hotel. Victoria-street. In the unavoidable absence of Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala and of General Fraser-Tytler, General W. Olpherts, C. B., V. C., presided. There were also present General Dodgson, C. B., Lieutenant-General Gordon, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., Sir C. Palliser, K. C. B., Major-General Swanston, Colonels W. W. Lynch, Delafosse, C.B., Bouverie, Battine, Wade, Blake, Barker, Montagu Hill, Major W. T. Johnson, Captain P. Phipps, Surgeon-General Clarke, Deputy Inspector-General Partridge, Surgeon-Major Greenhow, Mr. S Martin, Colonel Macbean, C. B., and Captain J. Keir.

THE death is announced of Sir John Hawley Glover, C. M. G. He was formerly in the Navy, which he entered in 1841, and shared in the attack and capture of Pegu and in the action at Doinbew, and was specially mentioned in despatches on both occasions. He was Administrator of the Government of Lagos in April, 1863, and afterwards Colonial Secretary till May, 1864, and was subsequently Administrator of the Government until July, 1872. He engaged and defeated the Aboonah tribes in December, 1873, and having left Mr. Goldsworthy in command of that quarter, marched with about 700 Houssas into Ashanti, and made his way to Coomassie, through the ruins of which he passe1 on the 12th of February, 1874, for which services he received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and more recently of the Leewarr Islands.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent, who is said to be officially connected with the German general staff, has during the last two months contributed to the *Berliner Tageblatt* a series of important articles on the armed strength of Europe. He has carefully considered the military resources of the States of the Balkan Peninsula; and he is o opinion that, in the event of war, the disciplined soldiers that could within three months be sent into the field by those countries may be numbered as follows:—Roumania, 102,000; Servia, 73,000; Bulgaria, 72,000; Greece, 61,000; Eastern Roumelia, 25,000; Montenegro, 24,000; Turkey, 284,000. The same authority estimates that the maximum avilable strength of the Great Powers for warlike operations in European Turkey within three months of the outbreak of hostilities would be, Russia, 810,000; Germany; 430,000; France, 320,000; Austria-Hungary, 320,000; Italy, 207,000; and Great Britain, 80,000 men. These estimates are intended to apply only in the case of intervention by one Power and no more. If, for instance, Austria and Russia intervened simultaneously, but on opposite sides, the estimate of the forces avilable would have to be halved and possibly quartered.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

THE Indian troopship *Malabar*, after having adjusted her bearings, which had given considerable trouble during her engine trials through heating left Portsmouth on Sept. 30 for Bombay, calling at Queenstown.

She took out a large number of cavalry drafts from Canterbury. These included Major Bolton, Captain Banks, Lieutenants Peters, Brownlow, and Smerdon, and 114 men of the 1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards; seventy-one men 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Cooper and Follett and seventy-three men 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Henderson and seventy-two men 8th Hussars; Major Mansel Pigdell and sixty-two men 12th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Major Hickman, Lieutenants Henery and Robertson, and fifty-one men 14th Hussars; and seventy-one men 17th Lancers. She also embarked Lieutenants Pereira, Warner, Wright, and Gibbs, and 182 men of the 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, from Colchester; and Lieutenants Bogger, Hughes, and Scott, and ninety-seven men of the 2nd Cheshire Regiments from Chester; and the following individual officers: Captain Phipps, South Wales Borderers; Captain Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Gilbert, 2nd Dorsetshire; Colonel Roberts, 2nd Norfolk; Lieutenant Beville, 1st Worcestershire; Lieutenant Davis, 1st Border Regiment; Lieutenant Head, 2nd Norfolk; Lieutenant Widdicombe, 1st Worcestershire; Lieutenant Cockerill, South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Elwes, 1st Durham; Lieutenant Elomie, South Yorkshire; Lieutenant Fagan, North Lancashire; Lieutenant Fox, 2nd Somerset; Lieutenant Fenton, 1st Durham; Lieutenant Frazer, East Yorkshire; Lieutenant Harvey, 2nd Leicestershire; Lieutenant Ludlow, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant Reid, South Wales Borderers; Lieutenants Evatt and Duncan, 1st Yorkshire; Lieutenant Smith, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Townsend, 1st Leinster; Lieutenant Thompson, 2nd Wiltshire; Lieutenant Tighe, East Yorkshire; Lieutenant Venables, 2nd Gloucestershire; Lieutenant Walker, 1st Suffolk; Chaplain Hoyniban; Surgeon-Major Howard and Surgeons Reckitt and Lindeman, Medical Staff; and Inspector Appleton and Surgeons Dowel, Lawson, and Wilkinson, Veterinary Department. At Queenstown the Malabar embarked Captain Leatham, 2nd Gloucestershire; Lieutenant Rea, King's Borderers; Lieutenants Evatt and Duncan, 1st Border Regiment; Lieutenant Yale, West Yorkshire; Lieutenant Morgan, 2nd Royal Irish; Brigade-Surgeon Walsh; and 350 men of various corps.

DEATH OF MR. F. MATTHEW.

NEWS has been received from England of the death of Mr. F. Matthew, who was well known in Bombay for several years as the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Mr. Mathew commenced his career as a railway engineer in 1847 as a pupil under Mr. Joseph Burke, senior District Engineer on the establishment of Sir John Macneil, F. R. S. After four years with Mr. Burke, during which time he was engaged in the construction of the Dundalk and Inniskillen and the Waterford and Kilkenny Railways, Mr. Matthew was engaged as an Assistant Engineer on the establishment of William Dargan, then one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—railway contractors in Great Britain. He remained in this service for six years, during which time he was engaged as Engineer on the Limerick and Foynes and the Limerick and Ennis Railways, and was subsequently for two years and a half Manager-in-chief of the Cork Tunnel Works of the Great Southern and Western Railway. These works he brought to a successful completion in 1857, and in January, 1858, he left England for India under a covenant with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, by whom he was engaged as an assistant engineer. In June, 1860, he was promoted to the rank of Resident Engineer, and the following month he was appointed Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, in which appointment he was confirmed on the 1st January, 1861. In May, 1864, he was appointed Chief Resident Engineer for the entire B. B. and C. I. Railway, and on the 14th March, 1876, he was appointed Agent of the line, still retaining the appointment of Chief Engineer. Previous to being appointed Agent Mr. Matthew had officiated in that capacity on two occasions, for six and eighteen months respectively.

In 1866 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town of Bombay; and was a representative of the Justices on the Municipal Corporation. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by the Government, and on the reconstruction of that Board re-elected by the Chamber of Commerce. He was also elected Chairman of the Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1874 he was appointed a Fellow of the University of Bombay. He was a member of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colaba Company, and President of the Sassoon and Parell Mechanics' Institutes. In 1879 he was appointed to succeed Colonel Pitt-Kennedy as consulting Engineer to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company in England, but he did not take up the appointment until 1882, since then, until the time of his death, he had continued to act in that capacity. Yesterday the offices of the company in Bombay were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

EURASIANS AND DOMICILED EUROPEANS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE following "Memorial of the Managers and Head-Masters of Schools for Europeans in Bombay, and of others interested in the welfare of the European and Eurasian Community in Bombay," is about to be presented to the Governor of Bombay. It will lie for signature at the Cathedral High School after four o'clock this afternoon and on Friday:—

Your memorialist are sensible of the fairness and equity of the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his despatch No. 8, dated January 29th, 1885, regarding the claims of Europeans and Eurasians, who fall within the definition of natives of India, (as given in Section 6 of Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3) to obtain such a fair share of the higher appointments in the public service as their merits and qualifications may entitle them to. They now approach your Excellency's Government with the prayer that practical effect may be given to the satisfactory assurance conveyed in the said despatch, which was promulgated by Government Resolution No. 983, dated 17th March, 1885, General Department.

While the status of domiciled Europeans and their descendants was under consideration, your memorialists refrained from pressing upon the attention of the Government of Bombay the peculiar difficulties under which the section of the general community in which they are specially interested has long laboured. But now that the inherent right of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to a share in the public service has been officially recognised, they no longer hesitate to represent to the local Government the impediments which stand in the way of giving practical effect to the assurance of Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in the despatch already referred to. They respectfully submit that the European and Eurasian community possess exceptional claims on the generosity of Government, inasmuch as they have relieved it of the greater part of the cost of maintaining Educational Institution for their benefit. The European public have undertaken the whole cost of the education of this class of the population, exclusive of the small expenditure of moneys paid by Government under the Grant-in-Aid Rules. The Educational Department of Government, which provides Persian teachers for Mahomedans, and Sanskrit teachers for Hindus in the High School, does not bear the cost of providing for the teaching of the second language required by the Grant-in-Aid Rules of the Educational Department, in European and Eurasian High Schools; and Government has been largely relieved of the expenses of providing school accommodation and educational apparatus for European and Eurasian boys, owing to the enterprise and liberality of the European public. While the education thus provided has cost the State less than that which is provided for other classes of the community, it has admitted by been not less but more efficient than that given in the Government High Schools. Your memorialists venture to point with pride to the result of the work done in their schools as tested by the University Examinations, in which the pupils of their schools compete on equal terms with those from Government schools. In the year 1883-84, European and Eurasian Schools passed 55 candidates at the Matriculation, being 75 per cent. of the total number sent up for examination; the percentage of success in the Government High Schools having been 46. In the two Native native schools on the aided list, the percentage was 70, but from these last schools only 19 candidates were successful. Last year, i.e., in 1884-85, 70 Europeans and Eurasians passed the Matriculation test, and no other class of students obtained so high a percentage of success. The Inspector's examinations bear equally favourable testimony to the excellence of the education afforded by European and Eurasian Schools.

Your memorialists also beg to call attention to the large number of European boys now being educated. In Bombay itself the number is between eight and nine hundred, and this total would be largely increased by adding the numbers of pupils in the Poona, Karachi, and other European Schools in the Presidency. It is in the interest of this large number of lads, who will shortly be seeking for employment, that your memorialists plead.

Your memorialists have shewn that the numbers in the European and Eurasian schools are large, that the Government is relieved of a considerable portion of the cost of education in these schools by the liberality of the public, and that the quality of the education is actually superior to that provided by institutions wholly supported by public funds.

Your memorialists will now proceed to point out the impediments which hinder the pupils of these schools from reaping those fruits of their self-help and educational success which the Secretary of State has promised to them. Service under Government is reached by two avenues, both of which are practically closed to the children of domiciled Europeans, First, in the native schools Government recognises Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. as a qualifying test for subordinate appointments. The corresponding standard for European schools in Standard VII., yet that standard is not recognized as a qualifying test for the public service in the case of Europeans. European students are thus precluded from fully sharing in the privileges accorded to other subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Your memorialists have every confidence that your Excellency in Council will admit the justice of their complaints against such unfair exclusion.

Secondly, the exclusion of domiciled European and Eurasian students, who are natives of India within the Act already quoted, from the higher appointments in the service of Government, rests upon different grounds; but, in the opinion of your memorialists, on grounds which are equally untenable. Your memorialists invite attention to the list of Civil appointments published by Government in which the history of their complaints is clearly written.

The list of Deputy Collectors occupies three pages of the Civil List, and a reference to it shews that in the first page, containing appointments made from 1859 to 1869, nine out of the thirteen are Europeans. On the next page, which contains appointments made from 1869 to 1873, only one out of the seventeen is a European; while, on the last page, only one out of twenty-three is a European.

Your memorialists beg to invite your Excellency's attention to the rules which limit the appointments in the Higher Grades of the Revenue Service to graduates of the University, and thereby practically exclude Europeans from appointments which are the most honorable and lucrative in the gift of the State. It may be argued that it is open to Europeans to obtain this qualification by attending a college and obtaining a degree. Your memorialists beg to be allowed to meet this argument, and are prepared to show that it is impossible, in most cases, for European youths to continue their education so far as the taking of a degree. The European community, whose sons are educated in India, is essentially a poor community. Very few parents can afford to give their sons a University education under any circumstances, least of all when the goal of their ambition, namely, the Government service, is so doubtful of attainment.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully submit that the course and continuance of study required for a degree are quite beyond the means of nine-tenths of the parents of European lads domiciled in India. They would therefore pray very earnestly that the condition laid down in Government Resolution No. 7105, of the 3rd September, 1885, be modified, in order that the sons of Europeans and Eurasians may compete on equal terms with those of the other classes of the community for the prizes reserved by that resolution for the holders of a University degree. Your memorialists submit that if to adopt this suggestion, your memorialist would venture to submit for the consideration of Government the claims of the students in whom they are interested to special assistance from the State, towards obtaining the requisite degree. Seeing that Government is relieved of the main cost of education up to the Matriculation Examination, your memorialists submit that the State might properly provide scholarships for these students, and give the promise that successful graduates will receive due consideration when high appointments are to be awarded.

Your memorialists have carefully avoided all reference to the keen sense of injustice done to it which the European community generally has felt at its recent exclusion from the service of Government. The despatch of Secretary of State has given them some hope, and it is their desire that that portion of their community to which the despatch refers, viz., the domiciled Europeans who fall for the purposes of the despatch within the definition of "Natives of India," should be enabled to take full advantage of it without favour or prejudice to the claims of others. They are equally unwilling to refer to those political and social considerations which render it important that the offices of the public services should not be monopolized by particular classes, or to the danger which is likely to arise if a quickly and largely increasing section of the population is relegated to a condition of comparative poverty, since they feel assured that the force of these considerations must be fully felt by your Excellency's Government. But your memorialists feel it necessary to those in whose education they are interested that the weight of the exceptional difficulties under which they labour should be duly and openly represented. They pray that some one of the standards prescribed for their schools should be recognised as a qualifying test for the public service equally with Standard V. prescribed for the ordinary Anglo-Vernacular Schools: and pray also that the European and Eurasian students may be fairly in regard to collegiate education may be fairly appreciated. They submit that if the State is relieved of a heavy responsibility and expenditure on account of such students up to the Matriculation standard it may with fairness be asked to recognise a larger responsibility on their account above that standard. Your memorialists would prefer that the exclusion of all but graduates from higher appointments, which is unknown in the other provinces of India,—and they believe in all other countries in the world,—should not operate to the special detriment of European lads in this province. But if your Excellency's Government decide to continue this system, they would ask that the special needs of their community may be met by the provision of scholarships for Europeans in the Government Colleges, and by the public assurance that the qualification for high appointments of those Europeans who pass the prescribed test will not be overlooked.

Your memorialists trust that the subject of their memorial may receive the early and earnest attention of Government, and your memorialists will ever pray.

MR. MACLEAN'S CANDIDATURE FOR OLDHAM.

LORD HARRIS, Under-Secretary for India, was present on Sept. 26 at a meeting of the Oldham Conservative party, in support of the candidature of Messrs. J. M. Maclean and Whitehead, Conservative candidates for the borough. His lordship said he did not believe for a single moment in the conduct of the Liberal party. They had promised much and done nothing. The Conservative party, since they had come into power, had no doubt promised many things, but what they had promised they had fulfilled. The Liberals at the present time were divided, for there were some who would hurry forward, while others were doing their best to lag behind. The Liberal and the Radical party were divided in every sense, especially on the question of trade depression, and they were not showing that unanimity in so serious a matter that it deserved. There was a question of the greatest importance which affected the manufacturing districts, and that was the question of the equal division of land. It had often been reported that the Conservatives had agreed to side with fair-traders and land protectionists, but he utterly denied that that was part of the Conservative programme. It had often been said, too, in the public press that prices of wheat had decreased to an enormous extent; and, although he did not deny that assertion, he could only say that it had not decreased in a fair ratio. He believed the agricultural labourers were severely dealt with, although he was a landowner himself; for amongst that branch men were to be found possessing intelligence and honesty equal to any that could be found in the great towns of the empire.

MR. F. H. O'DONNELL AND PARNELLISM.

MR. F. H. O'DONNELL, M. P., writing from Wurzburg, Bavaria, to the *Freeman's Journal*, announces that his health will not permit him to return to political life for some time to come. Even though his health were restored, he would prefer not to be an actor for some time to come in the parliamentary game played by Mr. Parnell. He proceeds to attack the policy of Mr. Parnell, and prefers the following charges against Parnellism. He says:—

It has subordinated national action to a policy at Westminster. It has not developed the faculty of free speech, free deliberation, and free administration among the people. It has known no medium between blind adulation and vehement denunciation. It has reduced popular organization both at home and in America to the mere objects of registration and money subscriptions. It has sapped the very foundation of self-government by an almost unparalleled abuse of the nominee method, preventing even the selection of candidates by constituencies, and controlling by envoys, half spies, and half dictators, the most legitimate expression of local opinion. It has fostered a deceptive confidence in Westminster legislation by systematically extolling as "triumphs of the party" the most misleading and worthless or injurious measures—Land Acts, Labourers' Dwellings Acts, Tramway Acts, Migration Clauses, etc.; and it professes now to believe that mere parliamentary speaking and voting will enable eighty Irish members to "master" 600 British. Parnellism has carefully and persistently discouraged and thwarted every branch of political action which lay outside the capacity of five or six individuals.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents: arter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

THERE was little change in the situation in Eastern Europe when the mail left England. The announcement made the previous week that a Conference of the Powers was to meet at Constant

though less excitable than King Milan and less bound to act at the dictates of faction cries, seems unable to make head against the movement swelling in the kingdom, and it is not doubtful that if the Servians invade Macedonia the Greeks will do so too. It must be remarked, however, that this prospect of aggressive action on the part of Servia and Greece is not longer regarded here as calculated to lead of necessity to a war with Turkey, for it is believed by many that the Porte would not move if Macedonia were invaded, but would take refuge behind the Powers in conference, and try to keep its last remnants of foothold in Europe, rather than risk losing everything in a war whence Europe would not, in any case, allow her to emerge victorious.

In another despatch the same correspondent says:—"Identical language being used by Greek Ministers and semi-official newspapers, no doubt can be entertained that Servia and Greece will act together if there be action, and the question which consequently agitates every mind here is what Turkey would do in face of an occupation of Old Servia and Macedonia. It must be noted, nevertheless, that some very well-informed persons persist in believing that there is a great deal of empty ostentation in the Servian war preparations. It is pointed out that there are certain palpable exaggerations in the number of men reported to be ready to take the field; and that in some King Milan's attitude might be much modified at the last moment by any certainty that Tukey would resist aggression by force."

The King of Greece arrived at Athens on Sept. 27, and was received at the station with extraordinary enthusiasm, all the city having apparently gone out to meet him. In response to their greeting his Majesty addressed the people. The situation, he said, was critical, and it was possible that great sacrifices would be demanded of them; but he had confidence in the self-sacrifice and patriotism of the country. The King's remarks were received with universal acclamation. The Government is making active preparations, and the concentration of troops on the frontier is going on rapidly.

As to Macedonia, the Rustchuk correspondent of the *Times* says that what is feared is some untimely rush of Bashi-Bazouks over the province, or some incursion of Servian volunteers into that combustible region where the Timok parts the two countries, and where all soreness between Serb and Bulgar seems to be concentrated. Therefore the frontier garrisons near Widdin to the north, and near Kustendil to the south, are being reinforced by volunteers, who will shortly acquire sufficient discipline to make them serviceable auxiliaries against such assailants as the authorities have in view.

SERVIA DEMANDING TERRITORIAL EXTENSION.

A *Central News* telegram from Berlin says:—Servia has formally notified to the Powers that she requires an extension of territory. She declares that she has put forward this claim not with a view of influencing or anticipating the decisions of the Conference. In well-informed quarters here it is believed that Servia will seize what she wants before the Conference has concluded its sittings.

There was a grand torchlight procession at Nish on Oct. 1. During divine service the Metropolitan made a patriotic speech. The Skupshtina holds its sittings with closed doors. The Government opposes the project of several groups of Deputies to proclaim King Milan ruler of Macedonia. It is intended to raise 10,000 cavalry from the Landwehr.

It is reported from Philippopolis that the president of the Macedonian Committee at Sophia, M. Ryssow, is co-operating sincerely with Prince Alexander to prevent all hostile demonstrations against Turkey. Notice has been given that all persons passing the frontier from or into Macedonia with arms will be handed over to courts-martial. It is added the the call to arms of all the male population is being willingly obeyed, even by the Mussulmans, and that in a few days the frontiers will be guarded by 80,000 men

THE ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

Prince Jon Ghica, Minister Plenipotentiary for Roumania, writes to the *Times* to say that he is authorized by his Government to state that the report that Roumania had entered into an alliance with Greece and Servia is unfounded. M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Prime Minister, has returned to Bucharest from Vienna. The object of his visit to Vienna, the correspondent of the *Times* is informed, was not to advance any fresh claims on the part of Roumania, but to represent to the Austrian Government the precarious position which must be that of Roumania henceforth, enclosed within strong Slav States.

RISING IN ALBANIA.

Disturbances have occured in Albania. The Miridites have risen in arms. On Sept. 26. they captured 300 horses and a convoy of ammunition and provisions on the way to the Turkish frontier garrisons at Gussinje, Plava, and Upek. The Miridities, who are Catholics, 35,000 strong, inhabit a district accessible only by three narrow mountain defiles; and they are all the more formidable as they command the Prisrend and Tyranna roads—the only ones that can be used by the Turks in case of war with Montenegro for communicating with Upper Albania. They are the only Albanian tribe that have a military organization. The soldiers are rationed and get regular pay, about sixty piastres, or 10s. a month. Their discipline is remarkable, and they have hitherto furnished the best troops to the Turkish army. Fighting is also reported to have occurred between the Turks and Arnauts. Telegrams from Belgrade say that for the last two days the sound of artillery has been heard in the direction of Pristina and Djakova, and that it is believed that a desperate encounter was going on.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BULGARIAN MOVEMENT.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the Metropolitan of Bulgaria in reply to telegrams which he has received from Bucharest and Philippopolis;—"Hawarden-castle, Sept. 28.—Most Reverend Metropolitan,—I have watched with cordial interest the recent events. As the public journals are rightly informed, the several Powers are disposed to act in regard to them with caution and moderation. I sincerely hope and believe that the attitude of the populations and local authorities will be of a nature to encourage those Powers in such a course. I am grateful for the references made to my conduct in the telegrams which have been sent me. My position is now that of an unofficial member of Parliament. But I shall continue in forming my views to be guided by the same considerations as those which have governed my conduct in and out of office during the last 30 years with respect to the Balkan Peninsula.—I remain, with great respect, your faithful humble servant. W. E. Gladstone."

A telegram from Copenhagen, where the Emperor of Russia is staying, states that the Czar has declined to receive the Bulgarian deputation sent to plead the cause of Prince Alexander and a united Bulgaria. The Czar has, moreover, not answered a single one of the telegrams sent him from Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia to bespeak his favour for the unionist movement.

An article in the *Moscow Gazette* attacks England as the active cause of the recent events in the Balkan Peninsula. According to M. Katkoff, it is evident that England hopes a united Bulgaria will form a bulwark against the Russian advance towards the south, just as Afghanistan opposes her progress eastwards. This astute calculation will, it is added, prove mistaken. Prince Alexander may be a Russophobist, but the Bulgarian people are not likely to forget that their liberty was bought with Russian blood. On the gratitude, then, of the Bulgarian people M. Katkoff reckons to bring this latest English-Austrian intrigue to shame.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE.

The Servian Legation at St. Petersburg advises the public to accept with reserve the news and statements published from interested motives in regard to recent events in Servia. The Legation, however, does not explain to what particular statements it refers.

SIR HENRY D. WOLFF'S MISSION.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed as follows on Sept. 26, regarding Sir H. D. Wolff's mission:—Sir H. D. Wolff's negotiations are naturally checked by the Bulgarian incident, and considering the present difficulty in the way of a resuption of the discussion, it is improbable that the mission may leave for in a few days—unless specially requested Porte to defer its departure. After examthe situation in the Delta, and visiting Malfa, the mission may return here the results of this investigation, and to give effect to them if practicable. An agreement is now reported to have been reached in principle for creating an Egyptian executive force to replace the British army on the evacuation, and under conditions to be established by joint Commissioners. Much will depend on the turn which events may take in Roumelia. But, apart from Western political incidents, there is a growing conviction here, arising out of reports from Arabic sources, that unless strong measures be adopted to satisfy Egyptian public feeling, and to give Egypt a popular and respected ruler, with the Caliph's approval, no new measures, however impatiently the British departure may be looked for, will give positive security against future disturbances or order. I am assured on good authority that this feeling is well known in the highest quarters here, and that it is not improbable that the question will be asked how the British Government is prepared to view the necessity for a change in this respect in Egypt, or what it contemplates doing, should the maintenance of the actual condition of things be a difficulty in the way of carrying out the proposed agreements.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. "Wholesale" by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BLUNT.

THE following correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blunt in reference to the Egyptian war has been published:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, Sept. 29.

My dear Sir,—On account of the personal references to Lord Granville in your recent letter I referred it to him; and before receiving his reply found the letter itself in the *Daily News*, together with a challenge to me, as I understand it, to discuss the matter with you publicly in Midlothian.

I am not aware why you ascribe to Lord Granville responsibility in the Egyptian affairs which is shared by all his colleagues and by me in particular.

Apart from this, no good can arise from an argument between you and me. I am quite content with the present situation in which *tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum*. My reason for declining to answer you is that I am reluctant to say what I think as to your conduct in Egypt. I mean as to its character and effect, for I do not question its motives. Were Arabi Pasha to invite me to a controversy, I should have to make a similar answer.—I remain faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

Crabbet Park, Sept. 30.

Wilfrid S. Blunt, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I regret extremely your decision not to accept any challenge to meet you in Midlothian and discuss with you publicly the causes of the Egyptian war—the more so as I am still further convinced by your answer that you are unaware of the full details of the mistake you made and of the official trap into which you fell. It was in connection with this last that I ascribed the fault to the Foreign Office rather than to yourself, though, of course, I knew that you were constitutionally responsible for Lord Granville's decision. But it seems to me intolerable that the fate of nations and the truth of history should hang on such fictions of our law; and I still hope that you will re-examine the facts, and, if ever again you are in a position to do so, repair the wrong done to liberty under cover of your name.

This I leave to your better judgment. With regard, however, to my own conduct in Egypt, of which you say you are reluctant to speak, I fear I must continue, since you have used the words, to press you. In its general features my action is before the world; but your proffer of forbearance implies that you have special cause to blame. Therefore I urge you to speak plainly, you cannot refuse me this. And on Arabi's account, too. I may well say *Ubi lapsus, quid feci?*

When the account is drawn up between us, as it must be some day, in regard to events so tragic in the world's history as the bombardment of Alexandria, the massacres of June and July, Arabi's trial, your broken promises to Egypt, and Gordon's death, I do not fear that honest men will hold me in any way your debtor.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully, WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

THE CURRENCY OF INDIA.

THE *Times* publishes over the signature of "Bombay," a letter advocating the closing of the Indian mints. The writer says:—In the first place, I may point out that the Indian are now the only mints in the world which are open to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public, and I desire to point out that this is not an advantage to India, however profitable it may be to the producers of silver and the dealers in the metal. It has been laid down as an axiom that trade to be advantageous to a country should consist in the exchange of commodities for commodities, and if India in exchange for its exports (after paying the home charges of Government to which I shall presently refer) imported Manchester goods, copper, silver, and gold, the two latter to be used in arts and manufactures which might add to the comforts of the people, I should certainly say, "Well and good, happens!" Let us look at the figures regarding silver. In the ten years ending 1874 about 110 millions of rupees' worth of silver in excess of the amount coined was absorbed by India for arts and manufactures, whereas in the ten years ending 1884 not one rupee was imported for that purpose; on the contrary, nine millions of rupees were coined in excess of the silver imported in that time. Now the addition of a million of rupees in 20 years to the currency of India has, I maintain, not increased the wealth of the country to any appreciable extent. You will find writers stating the amount in sterling money as £120,000,000, thus measured at to-day's exchange, it nominally represents only £90,000,000, and I say nominally because, if through famine or deficient crops it became necessary for India to remit silver to England to meet its liabilities here (£17,000,000 sterling per annum), the fall in the price would be something too alarming to contemplate. I maintain, therefore, that whereas through the agency of the open mints India has paid in produce about 62d. per oz. for the silver during the last 20 years, if it were now obliged to sell any considerable amount of the metal in Europe it would not realize much over 30d. per oz. The only way possible to meet the loss to Mr. Bull to a country should consist in the exchange of commodities for commodities, it is evident that the interest of India is to see that when the balance of trade is in favour India it is paid in something by which may be available for export when, through any cause, the balance may turn against the country. Now it is impossible to argue that the silver poured into India through the mints forms an available reserve for such a contingency, but if the mints be closed the exports will either be checked, so as to form a natural reserve, or the balance will be taken in gold, always a good reserve, or in bar silver at its probable real value, not fictitious value as at present.

I must now say a few words as to the position of the Government of India in the matter. As stated above, the annual interest charge amounts to 17 millions sterling, and, as Mr. Cross pointed out two or three years ago in the House of Commons, this is really provided for by the shipment of produce to Europe, which produce is really purchased in India by the Government with a multiplicity of coinage which is at 2s. per rupee the Indian producer receives 170 millions for his goods; if at 1s. 6d., he receives 228 millions; and if at 1s. per rupee, he would receive 340 millions out of the resources of India. The following are the chief items of revenue in India. I give the net amounts, deducting cost of collection:—Land, Rs. 178,000,000; opium, Rs. 92,000,000; salt, Rs. 57,000,000; stamps, Rs. 32,000,000; excise, Rs. 35,000,000; customs, Rs. 11,000,000; assessed taxes, Rs. 5,000,000; forests, &c., Rs. 37,000,000; railways, Rs. 72,000,000—total Rs. 519,000,000. It will be seen that every fall in exchange is an additional charge on the revenues of India, and I must point out that these revenues are not equally elastic. The land revenue is either fixed in perpetuity or for 30 years. Opium is most uncertain. Salt, of course, is available for a moderate increase, but it is a very unfair tax on the poorer classes. Customs, excise, and railways might yield an increase. New taxes must be introduced, and successive Finance Ministers have approached this subject with fear and trembling. The licence tax at present in force is most unfair in its incidents, but it might be converted into an income-tax if we had a Finance Minister with any courage. The annual surplus of net earnings from railways is the revenue after deducting working expenses, and is about equal to the annual interest on East Indian, guaranteed, and State railways guaranteed by Government, in a sum up. The Bombay and Calcutta mints are kept open in order apparently to provide a market for the American and Mexican producers of silver, while the import of useful commodities into India is checked, the currency is depreciated, the taxes and debt are increased, and India is compelled to accept in payment of its produce an article virtually unsaleable should it ever require to be exported from India.

The City Edition of the *Times*, in commenting upon the letter says:—Drastic measures always more or less alarm the mind that fears to leave its accustomed groove; but drastic reforms have before now been necessary and beneficial and they will be again. The one fact stated by "Bombay," viz., that the Indian mints are the only ones in the world which are open to the unrestricted coinage of silver to the public, is of itself a circumstance which points pretty definitely to the course of coming events. There are influences at work in this silver currency question which have shut all other mints to the public, and it seems to be only a question of the necessary pressure being accumulated and brought to bear in order to complete the circle. The very evil, in fact—the overcharged condition of the silver currencies of Europe—which has compelled the Latin Union to close their mints, is now showing itself in the East. The Bland Act has recently exhibited most unmistakable signs of being in a moribund condition, and when that goes the only question that will remain will be, how long can the Indian mints hold out.

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THE FINANCING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* deals at some length with Mr. Lionel Cohen's recent suggestions for the financing of Indian Railways. He says that Mr. Cohen's proposal that "the State should borrow for the purposes of the different railway companies on the same principle as it borrows for all other purposes, and should cease to allow the different railway companies to raise the capital on the credit of the State" would, no doubt, be a simple method of obtaining funds, and it might influence a certain section of the public who attach a value to all transactions which are carried out through the instrumentality of the Bank of England. And if the guarantee now given is not understood as equivalent to the security and advantages of a direct Government loan, and the intervention of a company has the effect of raising the terms upon which railway shares are issued, there might be some reason for trying the plan proposed. It may at once be admitted that due respect should be paid to the susceptibilities of the investing public and of their principal advisers. In other words, it is desirable that the India Office should be in touch with the Money Market. The sentiment also which attaches value to the venerated name of the Bank of England may properly be made use of. It may be questioned, however, whether this is all that is required to remove the anomaly of different investments under the same security commanding prices which vary in an inverse ratio to the advantages they possess, and whether the difference in name between general railway stock and ordinary Government stock would not produce a similar effect. The example of the Indian Midland might no doubt be brought forward as showing that a probably paying line does not affect the price at which, or the terms on which, capital can be raised. On the other hand, the Bengal Central Railway, which was stated as a most promising line by its promoters, might be given as an instance to show that the public is influenced by the prospects of profits, for in that case no permanent guarantee was given, and the shares were issued at a premium. If Mr. Cohen's scheme be rightly understood, the new stock would be a mere change of name. The security would be the same. The advantages to the holders of the different stocks would be the same. Under these circumstances, why should there be a freer market? If, however, the companies and the Stock Exchange think otherwise, there is no reason why the subject should not be considered. To make the arrangement a complete success financially, so that it would really accomplish the object which Mr. Cohen has in view, the division of the general stock into particular stocks representing different companies and different undertakings would have to be eliminated. But then dangers to railway progress arise and other objections occur which must not be overlooked. It would practically be abolishing the companies and committing the construction and management of all railways in the country to the State. It would leave the initiation of all future lines with the Government, and it is not difficult to see that if this were done not only would a very important and intelligent agency in the promotion of railways be removed, but great risk would be run in the due prosecution of works which had been commenced. We must not lose sight of the fact that most of the lines in operation would not have been constructed if private agency had not in the first instance advocated them and pressed them upon the consideration of Government; also that when works of this kind are undertaken by Government they are necessarily subject to postponement and suspension when the financial exigencies of the State involve other pressing demands upon its resources. There are also considerations of Government to which I shall presently refer) imported Manchester goods, copper, silver, and gold, the two latter to be used in arts and manufactures which might add to the comforts of the people, I should certainly say, "Well and good, happens!" Let us look at the figures regarding silver. In the ten years ending 1874 about 110 millions of rupees' worth of silver in excess of the amount coined was absorbed by India for arts and manufactures, whereas in the ten years ending 1884 not one rupee was imported for that purpose; on the contrary, nine millions of rupees were coined in excess of the silver imported in that time. Now the addition of a million of rupees in 20 years to the currency of India has, I maintain, not increased the wealth of the country to any appreciable extent. You will find writers stating the amount in sterling money as £120,000,000, thus measured at to-day's exchange, it nominally represents only £90,000,000, and I say nominally because, if through famine or deficient crops it became necessary for India to remit silver to England to meet its liabilities here (£17,000,000 sterling per annum), the fall in the price would be something too alarming to contemplate. I maintain, therefore, that whereas through the agency of the open mints India has paid in produce about 62d. per oz. for the silver during the last 20 years, if it were now obliged to sell any considerable amount of the metal in Europe it would not realize much over 30d. per oz. The only way possible to meet the loss to Mr. Bull to a country should consist in the exchange of commodities for commodities, it is evident that the interest of India is to see that when the balance of trade is in favour India it is paid in something by which may be available for export when, through any cause, the balance may turn against the country. Now it is impossible to argue that the silver poured into India through the mints forms an available reserve for such a contingency, but if the mints be closed the exports will either be checked, so as to form a natural reserve, or the balance will be taken in gold, always a good reserve, or in bar silver at its probable real value, not fictitious value as at present.

I must now say a few words as to the position of the Government of India in the matter. As stated above, the annual interest charge amounts to 17 millions sterling, and, as Mr. Cross pointed out two or three years ago in the House of Commons, this is really provided for by the shipment of produce to Europe, which produce is really purchased in India by the Government with a multiplicity of coinage which is at 2s. per rupee the Indian producer receives 170 millions for his goods; if at 1s. 6d., he receives 228 millions; and if at 1s. per rupee, he would receive 340 millions out of the resources of India. The following are the chief items of revenue in India. I give the net amounts, deducting cost of collection:—Land, Rs. 178,000,000; opium, Rs. 92,000,000; salt, Rs. 57,000,000; stamps, Rs. 32,000,000; excise, Rs. 35,000,000; customs, Rs. 11,000,000; assessed taxes, Rs. 5,000,000; forests, &c., Rs. 37,000,000; railways, Rs. 72,000,000—total Rs. 519,000,000. It will be seen that every fall in exchange is an additional charge on the revenues of India, and I must point out that these revenues are not equally elastic. The land revenue is either fixed in perpetuity or for 30 years. Opium is most uncertain. Salt, of course, is available for a moderate increase, but it is a very unfair tax on the poorer classes. Customs, excise, and railways might yield an increase. New taxes must be introduced, and successive Finance Ministers have approached this subject with fear and trembling. The licence tax at present in force is most unfair in its incidents, but it might be converted into an income-tax if we had a Finance Minister with any courage. The annual surplus of net earnings from railways is the revenue after deducting working expenses, and is about equal to the annual interest on East Indian, guaranteed, and State railways guaranteed by Government, in a sum up. The Bombay and Calcutta mints are kept open in order apparently to provide a market for the American and Mexican producers of silver, while the import of useful commodities into India is checked, the currency is depreciated, the taxes and debt are increased, and India is compelled to accept in payment of its produce an article virtually unsaleable should it ever require to be exported from India.

The City Edition of the *Times*, in commenting upon the letter says:—Drastic measures always more or less alarm the mind that fears to leave its accustomed groove; but drastic reforms have before now been necessary and beneficial and they will be again. The one fact stated by "Bombay," viz., that the Indian mints are the only ones in the world which are open to the unrestricted coinage of silver to the public, is of itself a circumstance which points pretty definitely to the course of coming events. There are influences at work in this silver currency question which have shut all other mints to the public, and it seems to be only a question of the necessary pressure being accumulated and brought to bear in order to complete the circle. The very evil, in fact—the overcharged condition of the silver currencies of Europe—which has compelled the Latin Union to close their mints, is now showing itself in the East. The Bland Act has recently exhibited most unmistakable signs of being in a moribund condition, and when that goes the only question that will remain will be, how long can the Indian mints hold out.

VIPERS AND VIPER POISON.

SOME of the late Frank Buckland's investigations into the natural history of British snakes were very curious. In the biography of the naturalist, published recently, the following account of one interesting incident is quoted from his diary:—

"When medical officer to the Second Life Guards, I tried various experiments with vipers. I was anxious to obtain a living specimen of a then new British snake, the *Coronella lævis*, so I engaged a professional viper-catcher, one Welch, to collect for me. I sent him down to the New Forest with orders to catch every living snake he saw—the common ringed snake (*coluber natrix*) excepted. In four days he returned with a bag, and told me he had had capital sport. We went into an empty barrack room, and standing on a chair I unloosed the top of White's bag, and shot the contents on to the floor: the slippery reptiles came tumbling out, first singly and then in pairs, and at last the main body, coiled and twisted together into a cold mass, like Medusa's chignon; and in half a minute I had on the floor of the room fifteen vipers and two coronellas, crawling about in all directions, and looking as savage as vipers can look. The first thing I did, was to pick up the coronellas and put them carefully away; and then we had to catch all the vipers again. White gave me a lesson in the noble art of viper-catching, which, like playing the fiddle, seems very easy to do, but in reality is a somewhat difficult, if not perilous operation. Taking a small but strong bit of thin stick, he singled out a viper and then pressed the stick tightly on his neck. When he saw the stick had a fast hold (it was not a forked stick), he caught hold of the viper's neck between his finger and thumb, and lifted him off the ground; the viper slashed his toil about, like a loose halyard in a gale of wind, and then twined his body round White's hand. After a while, the beast was quiet, and I was able to examine him. His mouth was wide open, and his tiny glass-like and needle-pointed fangs were 'full cock' like the lock of a shot gun. I then tickled his nose with a feather, and immediately learned something I did not know before: my irate friend moved his fangs alternately, first one becoming erect and then the other, and this in quick succession, just like a man sparring at the commencement of a fight; he never moved them both simultaneously, and no poison came out of the fangs. I then got a glass slide out of the microscope, and placed it in the viper's mouth; in an instant both fangs struck down upon it, and were immediately retracted parallel with the gum—their normal position when at rest. The fangs struck the glass with the quickness of a bee's sting, and seemed to attempt to fasten on it with a spiteful earnestness. Upon taking away the glass from between the viper's jaws, I was delighted to observe two drops of perfectly clear translucent fluid resting upon it, each drop corresponding to the place where the tooth had struck. I at once placed these drops under the microscope, and then saw a wondrous sight. After a second or two, on a sud-

den, a crystal-like fibre shot across the field of vision, and then another and another, these slender lines crossing each other at various angles, reminding me of the general appearance of an aurora borealis, or of delicate frost crystals on a carriage or room window, where there has been a sharp touch of frost. I was so delighted with this novel and unexpected phenomenon, that I ran at once into the mess-room and called my brother-officers to look into the microscope; but though I could not have been absent from the room a minute, when we returned the coruscations and the crystallisations had entirely disappeared, and nothing but a pure fluid could be seen."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Futtay Issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda sails to-day for Damaun with her original cargo.

THE steam-ship Dunedin, 1,417 tons, Captain P. Cumming, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain A. May, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (8th Oct.), with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Mobile, 917 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 269 cases opium, 218 horses and 3 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Empress of India, 1,391 tons, Captain Wm. Corkhill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (8th Oct.), via Aden and Kurrachee with 305 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Colaba (s)	May	Moulmein, Oct. 8.
	Emp. of India (s)	Corkhill	Jeddah, Oct. 5.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Busreh, Oct. 7.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson ..	London, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Salado (s)	McBryde ...	Mauritius.
	Dommitia (s)	Simpson	Busreh.
	Dunedin	Dunning ..	Kurrachee.

The barque Futtay Issilamo, Nacoda, obtained their port-clearance yesterday for Damaun.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for Liverpool and Perim.
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
16 Chindwara (s)	.....	Bombay.
17 Hesperia (s)	.....	Liverpool.
Oriental (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
Ajmere (s)	.....	Calcutta.
18 Shahzada (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19 Thore (s)	.....	Colombo.
Dacca (s)	.....	London.
Arcot (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
17 Chindwara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
18 Nerbudda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LONDON.

Laleham s—5 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.
Ancona s—2 packages private books, Surgeon-Genl H M's Forces, Bombay; 2 cases German silver wire, M Gocul.
Huzara s—173 cases oilmanstores and 35 cases sardines, Jafferjee J ewanjee; 76 cases oilmanstores, Oomersey Premjee; 4 cases whisky, King, King and Co; 166 cases port wine and sherry, D Dadabhoy.
Ravenna s—5 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 11 bales paper, the United Merchant Co; 125 cases guneva, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Khedive s—7 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co; 14 cases gin, C Fleming.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—55 packages nails, A Bharmull; 89 copper cakes, Ralli Bros; 16 bales paper, S A S Dawood.
Clan Ogilvie s—200 tons iron rods and bars, Abhinilly Feerabhoy; 500 bundles bar iron, Mahomedally Shuruffally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ravenna s—40 cases liqueur, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—165 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—272 cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co; 5,997 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,020 cwts wheat, Trahjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 2 palp and Co; 24 bales old cotton, B Narrandass.
Accomac s—100 bales cotton, F Heerjee; 56 bales cotton waste, C Jehangir.
Aston Hall s—6.5 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 75 bales old gunny rags, Mourjee Tejpal; 115 bales wool, G Tookdass; 36 bales wool, G Rungoomull.

FOR LONDON.

Tasmania s—3,998 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 4 cases shawls, R Kurreemonund; 191 cwts gum, Nurpat Sahpal; 10 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 222 cwts ivory, M H Jamjee; 15 cwts ivory, S Durrumshi; 200 cwts gum, Walljee Poonja; 28 cwts flus-maws and 40 cwts gum, R Duttoo; 18 bales skins, H C Hajee Gunny.
Clan Ogilvie s—810 lbs condimen's, Harvey and Co; 935 lbs condiments, D P Batha; 10 bales skins, Postonjee Eduljee; 24 bales hides, Hajee Hasan Oomer; 12 bales hides, Cassim Mahomed; 24 bales hides, Peerohoy Damjee; 5 bales hides and 3 bales gambere, M Cowjee.
Huzara s—260 cwts hides, Jiwabhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

Branklow s—90 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 428 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 4,830 cwts linseed and 5,300 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,020 cwts wheat, 500 cwts groundnuts and 3,95) cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 933 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 0 cwts wheat, William Bell, and Co; 200 cwts horns, R Calicrohoy; 3834 cwts linseed, Oloese and Co; 560 cwts linseed, Hajee Shanjee; 5,001 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutilier.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—3,000 empty bottles, F Bozzoni.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria s—325 cwts coir yarn, D B Khan and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—16 boxes peacock feathers, and 1 bundle ghenda horns, P Framji; 10 bundles ghenda horns, E Noordeo; 7 bundles ghenda horns, N J Jadeejee; 126 bundles ghenda horns, the National S and W Co; 230 bundles ghenda horns, T Peerbhoy; 70 bundles ghenda horns, N Tehar; 7 bundles ghenda horns, D P Marker; 100 bundles ghenda horns, N B Mody and Co; 35 bundles ghenda horns, C Bomonjee; 25 bundles ghenda horns, T Jadeejee; 60 bales tweet, the United Merchant Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, G S Subhugmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 6 cwts soap bars, Jacob Aaron.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 20.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·304
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Web Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind	E, N, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	182

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 18.

Leach, Capt, Bl R E, return from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 20.

Sharp, Major, By, Rl Lanr Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Lewis, Capt, Bl M Dept, return from privilege leave from England.
McLeod, Surgn-Major, Medical Dept, from furlough from England.

OCTOBER 21.

Melvill, Col, Bl Cavy en route from Allahabad.
Dwyer, Vety-Surgn, Bl A V D, on private affairs, from Ambala.
Finnes, Capt, R E, proceeding on furlough, from Mooltan.
Pollock, Capt, Bl 1st Sikhs proceeding on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Leach, Capt, Bl R E, to rejoin, from furlough, to Roohie.

OCTOBER 21.

Deeble, Surgn, Mad, M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Naris, Major, B Dy A A G, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 21.

The annual reports for 1884-85 are ready for issue at Head-quarters.

By order.
R. S. BROWN, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	5,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application to

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,342,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,000
" 1883.....£344,100

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .....£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 .....£2,758,042 19
1872 .....£2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 .....£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DRESS FABRICS

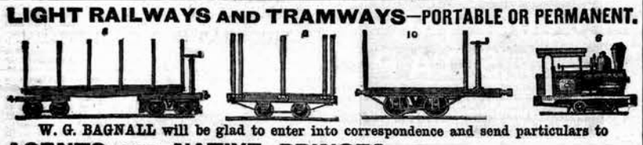
"DIRECT from the LOOM to the CONSUMER!!"
Showing a Great Saving to the Purchaser!!!
(ANY LENGTH CUT.)

THE Bradford Manufacturing Co.,
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE,
ENGLAND.

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

Will, on receipt of letter or post card, promptly forward, post free, to any address, a Sample Parcel of Patterns of all the Leading Novelties in Dress Goods to suit every Season of the year, and every climate, at prices to meet every class of Society. Immeasurable Press Opinions testify to the excellence of the Fabrics, and the great advantages offered to the public. The "Century Cashmeres," which received the highest awards (Silver Medals) at the International Health and Crystal Palace Exhibitions, are in ever-increasing demand. Export Orders over £1 in value delivered free to any of the principal ports in England. Write at once and mention this paper.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig

TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 58.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY.

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 55.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 52.

WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest WHISKY Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz. Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs. a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	Petit Medoc.	Good useful household Wine	5 0
9 8	Medoc Superior.	Soft and Excellent value	5 8
10 0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines (recommended).	6 0
12 0	St. Estephe		7 0
12 8	St. Emmillion		7 8
13 0	Chateau de France	Favorite	7 8
15 0	Margaut	Breakfast Wines.	8 8
16 0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	9 0
17 0	Mouton Rothschild.	Soft and Fully matured	9 8
20 0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet.	11 0
23 0	Chateau Lafitte	(strongly recommended)	12 8
28 0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14 0
32 0	Chateau Margaux	Beautiful Aroma.	16 0

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